Hastings Chronicle.

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The Hastings Chronicle.

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Belleville, Oct. 27, 1855. 14

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Belleville Dec. 1855. 15

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ANSON B. ROSS, JOHN CANNIFF.
May 1st, 1857. 93

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THE UNDERSIGNED will hold himself in readiness, on reasonable notice, to tune and repair Piano Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs, in Belleville and vicinity. Orders may be left at Harrison's or Duff's Book Stores, or at Coleman's Boarding House, on Front Street, near the upper bridge.
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THE Subscriber has during the past winter, greatly increased his facilities for doing a wholesale Paper & Stationery business. He will have in Stock, in a few days, nearly two hundred tons of Wrapping, Writing, and Printing Paper, Plain and Ornamental Stationery, &c. &c.
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THIS Company will Insure Buildings and Personal Property against loss or damage by Fire. Numerous voluntary testimonials have been given of the reliability and promptness of this Company.
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Front-St., Belleville, April 9, 1857. 33

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Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £	s.	d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £	s.	d.
15	1	14	0	1	11	2
20	1	18	4	1	15	1
25	2	3	8	1	19	8
30	2	9	4	2	5	2
35	2	16	7	2	11	10
40	3	5	6	3	0	0
45	3	17	3	3	10	9
50	4	13	0	4	5	3
55	5	16	0	5	6	4
60	7	7	1	6	14	11

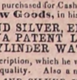
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☞ The undersigned continue to Insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, *Agents*.
Belleville, June, 1857. 20

TIME FOR

18  57.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
HAS just purchased for Cash a large assortment of **New Goods**, in his line, consisting of
GOLD AND SILVER, ENGLISH AND GENEVA PATENT LEVER AND CYLINDER WATCHES,
of every description, which he will Warrant to be of the best quality. Also a neat assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
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All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, repaired, cleaned and Warranted; and he challenges CANADA to produce better workmanship.
At his old stand, opposite Gillespie & Co.'s Store, Front Street.
WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watchmaker.
Belleville, Dec. 11th, 1856. (16)

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THE East half of Lot No. 18, in the 7th concession of Madoc, with about fifty acres cleared, under good fence, well watered, and in a state of good cultivation. Title good. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to JAMES EAGLESON, on Lot No. 13 in the 10th concession of Madoc, proprietor.
Madoc, March 27, 1857. 32

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4 line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

[*From the New York Ledger.*]

LINES.

As distant lands beyond the sea,
When friends go thence, draw nigh,
So Heaven, when friends have thither gone,
Draws nearer from the sky.

And as those lands the nearer grow,
When friends are long away,
So Heaven itself, through loved ones dead,
Grows dearer day by day.

Heaven is not far from those who see
With the pure spirit's sight,
But dear, and in the very hearts
Of those who see aright.

January, 1857. C. D. STUART.

THE ISLAND PRINCESS.

A Romance of the Old and New World.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

Author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," "The Missing Bride," "Retribution," etc.

CHAPTER I.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

It was the first of May, the marriage day of the Viscount Montressor of Montressor Castle, Dorsetshire, and Estelle, only daughter and heiress of Sir Parke Morelle, Hyde Hall, Devonshire.

A glorious morning! the cloudless blue sky smiled down upon the green hills and dewy dales and deep woods of Devon; and the park around the Hall was all alive and musical, with the joyous songs of birds, and the merry laughter of young men and maidens gathering to celebrate their May-day festival, and to do honor to the marriage of their landlord's daughter.

The elm-shaded, window avenue that led from the highway to the house, was arched at each terminus by a mammoth wreath of flowers, and many were the carriages that passed under them, on their way to assist at the wedding; and these contained only the bridesmaids, and the nearest friends and relatives of the family, whose relationship or position gave them the right to attend the bride to church;—for a still more numerous party had been invited to meet her at the altar. The villagers and tenants, grouped about under the shade of the great old trees, or wandering over the greensward on either side the avenue, watched these equipages as they rolled on, commenting as usual on such occasions.

"Oh—dear me! the weddingers won't pass till nearly twelve! and here we are to wait two mortal hours!" said a young girl to the gamekeeper.

"Hush! my darling! look, here comes his Lordship's carriage, itself, just as sure as you're the prettiest lass in the country."

It *was* Lord Montressor's carriage.

Early that morning a note from his affianced bride had been put in his hands summoning him to a private conference with her at the Hall, before they should proceed to the church. Surprised and filled with vague uneasiness, his Lordship lost no time in obeying the behest.

Within the most secluded of her suite of richly furnished apartments at the old Hall, half-buried in the depths of a cushioned chair, reclined the bride expectant, in bridal array.

She was alone, her attendants having, by her own desire, withdrawn.

Estelle Morelle—or "la belle Estelle," "Beautiful Stella," "the Midnight Star"—as, for her resplendent dark beauty, she was poetically named—was at this time twenty-five years of age, and more lovely than a poet's or an artist's ideal. Her form was of medium height, and very slender, though well-rounded, with a graceful head, over which fell rich masses of jet-black silken ringlets, shading a face of pure, pale olive complexion, with large mournful dark eyes, habitually veiled by the long, drooping lashes, and delicate though full, curved lips, ever patiently closed as in silent resignation. The prevailing expression of her dark, brilliant countenance was a profound melancholy.

The announcement of Miss Morelle's approaching marriage with the Viscount Montressor had created a profound sensation in the fashionable and aristocratic circles. A peerless beauty, the only child and heiress of the oldest, wealthiest and haughtiest baronet in the West of England, her heart had been as much the object of aspiration to the youthful and ardent, as her hand and fortune had been the end of desire to the mercenary and ambitious.

At the early age of seven years, Estelle had been placed at one of the first-class female institutions of learning at Paris, then as now, considered among the very best of their kind in the world, and there had been left to remain until her sixteenth year, when the sudden and calamitous breaking up of the institution, and her own severe illness, had occasioned her removal. *That illness had been attended with marked changes in the constitution and temperament of the young girl.*

Estelle, previously the most careless, light-hearted and capricious of children, left her chamber of convalescence a subdued, thoughtful, melancholy woman! The laughing lips of girlhood closed in patient sadness; the sparkling eyes sheathed their beams under long, shadowy lashes, now seldom lifted; the silvery, elastic voice, sank into deep and thrilling tones; the free, glad motions were measured and controlled.

She never entered another school, but completed her education under the best masters, at home. To dissipate what was considered a transient melancholy, her parents traveled with her over Europe, pausing at each capital and chief town, to show her all that was interesting and instructive. But though their daughter repaid their attentions with the sweetest gratitude, and obeyed them with the gentlest docility, she showed no interest in the passing scenes. And though everywhere her extreme beauty and sweetness of disposition, not less than her fortune and position, drew around her many friends and admirers, Estelle remained alone in her isolated thoughts and feelings. Every most distinguished physician in Europe had been consulted upon her case, and the result of their wisdom was a decision that this melancholy was not the effect of ill health, still less of secret sorrow, but that it was a constitutional phase that would probably pass away with maturing years.

They returned to England, presented their daughter at court, and introduced her into all the gaieties of fashionable life. But with no happy effect upon the spirits of Estelle, who remained profoundly unmoved amid the *eclat* that greeted her *debut*. Her picturesque beauty was the theme of all tongues—her mournful glance was fascinating—her deep tones thrilling—her touch magnetic; all felt her power, yet she who could move all others, remained unimpressed. She who sought no conquests, for that very reason perhaps, made many. A peer and two commoners, in succession laid their fortune at her feet, and were in turn kindly and firmly rejected.

So passed her first season in London, at the close of which her parents took her down to their seat in Devonshire. Here, in her thoughtful, quiet, unostentatious manner, she engaged in works of benevolence among the villagers and the tenantry. And her father, hoping much from this employment, gave her full liberty of action, and smiled to see that she seemed less pensive than before.

At the beginning of the parliamentary term, the family went up to London.

And it was here in her second season in town that Estelle formed the acquaintance of Lord Montressor, a young nobleman but lately acceded to his titles and estates, but already known as a man of the most high-toned moral and intellectual excellence, as a righteous, as well as a rising statesman, and as one, who in the event of a change of ministry would be likely to fill a high official position in His Majesty's cabinet. Aside from the glare of rank and wealth and power, Charles Montressor was a glorious specimen of the Creator's workmanship. Above the average standard of height among his countrymen, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, with a noble head, and a face full of wisdom and goodness, his appearance truly indicated the warm benevolence, clear intelligence, and pure spirit of the man. His presence soon inspired Estelle with a faith that she had not been able to feel in any other that approached her. He drew nearer to her than any other had been permitted to come; he crossed the magic circle of her isolation, and conversed with her as no other had been allowed to do. The world looked and said that the beautiful Stella had at last met her master and was conquered.

At this stage of affairs, the parliamentary term being over, Sir Parke Morelle and his family left London for Hyde Hall.

Lord Montressor asked and received permission to follow them, and in less than a month availed himself of the privilege to do so. Thus it was in the home of her ancestors, after having obtained the cordial sanction of her parents, and believing himself sure of the affections of their daughter, Lord Montressor offered his heart and hand to the lovely Estelle, and was to his profound astonishment instantly and firmly rejected! In thus rejecting his suit she wept long and bitterly, praying his forgiveness, that the happiness she had experienced and exhibited in his society should have betrayed him into making this declaration, and beseeching him never to renew his suit; but to leave and forget her. There was something in the tone of her refusal which confirmed and deepened his previous conviction that—even in rejecting him—she loved him! But with his high-toned sentiments he would not in the least degree presume upon that knowledge. Taking her hand with deferential tenderness, he said—

"Stella! a man never but once, in his whole existence, loves a woman as I love you! I will not inquire the cause of the rejection, which you have certainly a right to make without assigning any reason for the act. And after having received this repulse, I may not in honor distress you by a renewal of my suit.—But this, in parting, I must say to you—that, though I go hence, I shall not go out of the reach of your friends; I shall never address another woman; so if ever in the course of future weeks, or months, or years, however long, you may think proper to review the decision of this evening, Stella, I implore you to let me know! Write but one word, 'Come,' and I will return to lay an unchanged heart at your feet!"

Estelle was weeping too bitterly to reply.

"Stella! will you promise to do this?"

"Lord Montressor, best and dearest friend! do not seek to bind yourself to one who can give you nothing in return! Try to think of the melancholy girl that you have pitied and loved—only as a shadow that fell for a moment across the sunshine of your path, and then passed away forever!—and so forget her!"

"Stella! I have pledged my honor never to renew this suit, unless you reverse in my favor the sentence you have pronounced upon it; but, inspired by the deep and deathless love I bear you, and 'hoping against hope,' I feel impelled to implore before leaving you, that, in the event of a favorable change of sentiment or purpose towards me, you will not hesitate to give me leave to return. Stella, will you promise me so much as that?"

"Noblest friend that I have in the world! how gladly would I promise, but I must not, Montressor. Were I to do so, you would feel bound to wait the changes of my mood, and so, for a most undeserving love, might miss, in some nobler woman's affections, the happiness in store for you!"

"Stella, will you raise your sweet, mournful eyes to mine, one moment, that you may read my soul while I speak?"

Estelle lifted her dark orbs to meet the clear, pure, blue eyes bent with so much love and candor upon hers, and read the deep, unchanging truth of the constancy of his soul as he said—

"Stella, in the presence of the heart-searching God who sees and hears me, I assure you that I shall never love another woman as I love you, and, therefore, of course, can never wed another; so that whether you give me this slightest of hopes or not, I am equally and ever bound! *Now* will you promise, Stella? Remember, it is only to let me know in case of a change in your sentiments."

For an instant the light of an unutterable love and joy broke on her beautiful, dark face, and her smiling lips parted to speak—when—as if a sudden memory and warning had gripped her very heart—she uttered a low, sharp cry, turned paler than before, and then said—

"No! no! my Lord! Stella cannot even give you that! She is poorer than the poorest, in gifts to you! She can only pray that you may forget her and be happy."

He looked profoundly disappointed and troubled. But soon mastering his despondency he said hopefully—

"Well, dearest Stella, although you reject me without apparent reason, and refuse to give me the slightest promise or the most distant hope, yet *I repeat*—should you in the long future, change your purpose, and write to me one word—'Come,' I will hasten to lay at your feet an unchanged heart! Good bye! God be with you!" and raising her hand, he bowed over it, pressed it to his lips, turned and left the room.

Some moments after Lady Morelle, who came to seek and congratulate her daughter upon what she imagined to be the only possible result of the interview—found Estelle lying in a swoon upon the floor! It was followed by a long and terrible illness, terminating in a tediously protracted convalescence. The town season was at hand before Estelle was able to re-enter society.

They went up to London, and once more the "star of beauty" arose upon its world.—And though the cloud upon her life settled darker and heavier, day by day, she was more followed, flattered and courted than before.

Thus three years had passed away, when one morning, while the family, then occupying their town house in Berkeley Square, were seated at a late breakfast, and Sir Parke was engaged in *reading aloud from the London Times, an account of the saving of the French Ship—Le Duc D'Anjou—wrecked off the coast of Algiers—Estelle uttered a low cry and sank fainting from her seat.*

This attack was not, as the other had been, followed by illness; on the contrary, from that day the cloud seemed lifted from her head, and even those who had most admired her face in its shadow, were enchanted to see how brilliant was her beauty in its sunshine! Her health and spirits daily improved, yet in the midst of all this flowing tide of new life, Estelle astonished her friends by suddenly, in the height of the London season, retiring to her father's country seat, where she remained in strict seclusion from the world for eighteen months.

At the end of this period, Lord Montressor, who had never left England, or lost trace of his beloved Stella, and who was now staying at his castle in Dorsetshire, was one day seated at his breakfast when the morning mail was brought him. Among a score of letters the first that attracted his attention was a dainty white envelope superscribed in a delicate handwriting. He took that up first and opened it—it contained but one word—"COME."

The light of ineffable joy broke over his face! Oh! he had waited, patiently, hopefully, years, for that word, and at last he received it! Thanks to heaven in the first instance! and then pushing all the other letters unopened aside he sprang up, rang for his valet, and ordered his valise packed, and horses put to the carriage.

In twenty minutes more he had reached the railway station just as the cars were about to start, and in three hours he was at Hyde Hall and standing in the presence of Estelle! she looking so beautiful and happy.

With the old chivalric enthusiasm of devotion, he dropped upon his knee, and raised her hand to his, saying—

"Four years have I hoped and waited for one word from you, and at last, beloved, you have written—'Come,' and I am at your feet as I said, with an unchanged heart!"

"But I," she said deeply blushing, while she held both hands to raise him, "I, my Lord, have not an unchanged heart, for longer than four years have I loved you more than woman's tongue may tell—and never more, than at the hour in which we bade farewell, as I thought, forever!"

"I know it, beloved! knew it *then!* knew it *always!* I never doubted! Could I be deceived in the dear heart of the woman I loved? No! and that was the secret of my patience!" he replied, taking his seat on the sofa by her side.

"And yet you never inquired and do not even now enquire, why, without explanation and without hope, I sent you from my presence, and why now, without apparent reason I summon you back!" she said while a shade of the old sadness fell upon her beautiful face.

"Your motives, dearest, were, and are your own. Not until your spirit moves you to do so, shall you give them to me! I have full confidence in you, beautiful Stella!"

"*Confidence! oh my God!*" she exclaimed in a low, deep, thrilling voice.

"Why, what is the matter dearest!"

She looked up suddenly, a smile of worshipping love, breaking like sunlight over her dark face, and said—

"Nothing, nothing, my lord! but that all your thoughts and feelings are so elevated beyond your poor Estelle's! And yet she would almost wish it so! for could she be an angel, she would wish you to be something higher—a god!"

"Sweet enthusiast! moderate your aspirations, or the world and its people will disappoint you! Be not an idolator; worship only God, my Stella."

Such was their meeting.

Yet, occasionally, throughout the interview, a sudden shadow like the remembrance of a painful thought, would fall upon her bright face and then pass as it came.

They were engaged, and within a few days the marriage was announced to take place on the first of May.

But it was observed by the nearest friends of the bride, that from the day of her betrothal, her spirits had been marked by the strangest fluctuations. Sometimes with her beautiful dark face illumined with a deep, still, almost religious joy, she moved about as it were on "winged feet," or sat brooding in a happy trance. At other times, she fell into a deep gloom and anxiety, as inexplicable as it was alarming to her friends, who greatly feared her relapse into the deep melancholy that had so long overshadowed her, and that they had grown to dread as a serious constitutional malady. But they hoped everything from the approaching marriage with the man she loved. Lord Montressor observed with the deepest interest the uncertain moods of his betrothed: but with the high-toned sentiments that distinguished him, refrained from enquiring, and awaited her voluntary revelations.

At last the first of May, the marriage day, upon which I have presented the parties to the reader, arrived, and all the *haut ton*, as I said, were gathered at the Hall or at the Church, to do honor to the solemnities.

And the expectant bride, in her bridal robe and veil, waited within her boudoir the arrival of the bridegroom, whom she had summoned to a private interview before they should proceed to the church. She had not long to wait. He who quickly responded to her slightest inclination, immediately obeyed her call.

Yet when she heard his firm elastic step approaching,

"Now God have mercy on me!" she prayed, and covered her face with her hands.

He entered, unannounced, and saying,

"My beautiful Stella! I am here, you perceive, by your commands!"

She dropped her hands, and revealing a face pale with misery, spoke in a thrilling, deep, impassioned tone—

"You are here by my *supplication*, my lord! I have no right to command."

"We will waive that! What *is* your will, my dearest Stella?"

"My *prayer*, my lord—is first, for your forgiveness."

"*Forgiveness?*—my Stella!"

"Ay! my dear lord! you see before you a penitent and a supplicant, who may soon be something far more wretched!"

"My Stella! what mean you?"

"Come to the window, Lord Montressor!" she said, rising and preceding him. "Look out," she continued, putting aside the rose-colored hangings, and revealing a view of the park below, alive with its restless multitude. "What are all these people waiting for, my lord?"

"What are they waiting for, my Stella?—for that, for which I also wait, with how much more impatience!" he answered, while a deep flush of love and joy, for an instant, supplanted the anxiety on his face.

"They wait to see a bride pass, where a bride may never go!" she said, in a solemn voice.

"Stella! great Heaven! what say you!" he exclaimed, gazing on her with profound astonishment.

"That the bride they expect is unworthy to stand before God's holy altar beside Lord Montressor!"

"Unworthy, Stella! You!"

"*Most unworthy*, my lord!" she said, dropping her arms, and dropping her head in an attitude of the deepest misery. "I should have made this confession long ago, Lord Montressor: but I have deceived you—I have deceived you!"

"In what respect, Stella? My God! It cannot be! No, it cannot be! that while betrothed to me, you do not love me!"

"*Not love you! Oh! my dear lord!*" she murmured, in a voice of thrilling tenderness that carried conviction of her truth to his deepest heart.

"What mean you then, dearest one? If indeed you return my deep love."

"Oh! I do, I do, Montressor; whatever happens, wherever you go, take that assurance with you! I love you, my lord! shall ever love you, even though even after what I shall have told you, you repulse and hate me, and go to our friends and say,—'That woman I was about to wed, is but a whited sepulchre, whom I have proved, and whom I now reject'—so leave me to the scorn of men, still I say—ever shall say—I love you, Lord Montressor! I love you, and the consciousness of being unworthy of your love is the bitterest element in my punishment," she said in a voice of such profound misery, that Lord Montressor could scarcely continue to believe her agitation unfounded or exaggerated.

He dropped upon a seat, and sitting still and white as a carved image of stone, gazed upon her, waiting her further communications.

The above is all of this beautiful and highly interesting story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it can only be found in the New York Ledger, the great family weekly paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which can be found at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember to ask for the New York Ledger of May 30, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any news office, the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy on receipt of five cents. Fanny Fern writes only for the New York Ledger; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., writes only for it; Emerson Bennett writes only for it; and nearly all the eminent writers in the country, such as Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth and Alice Carey, contribute regularly to its columns. Mrs. Southworth will write for no other paper hereafter. Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville Journal, prepares the Wit and Humor Department in the Ledger. It is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address Robert Bonner, publisher, 44 Ann st., New York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

THE PROSPECTS FOR FRUIT.—The Livingston (N. Y.) *Republican* says: "Within the last week we have taken some pains to ascertain from our best horticulturists the probable prospect of the fruit for the ensuing season, and learn that as yet no injury has been done by the severe weather we have experienced. Even the peach, the most tender fruit here produced, gives no evidence of injury, but promises a large yield, and so with all other kinds of fruit."—The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger is informed by a practical and exensive fruit grower in Lawrence county, that there will be an abundance of fruit this year, of not only apples, both late and early, but peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, nectarines, &c. The cherries in that region, he thinks, are nearly all killed. The St. Louis *Republican* speakes encouragingly of the fruit prospects in Missouri, and says: "Unless some 'killing frost' should hereafter be made manifest, we are sure to have any quantity of peaches,—Neither the snow, nor the sleet, nor the ice, has yet injured them in this region."

ABDUCTION OF GIRLS FOR THE CIRCUS.—The St. Louis Democrat reports the arrest and detention of a circus man named Perry, for attempting to abduct little girls from that city to be trained, as he professed, for circus actresses. He succeeded in inducing one to accompany him to a boarding house, where he left her with a woman for a short time, and subsequently took them to the performance. After it was over, "Perry took them to a fruit store and treated them to oranges, &c., and then put witness into a circus waggon, telling her to stay there until he could take her to the dressing room. In half an hour the lady also in the waggon, went away with the 'canvass boss.' Perry then promised the girls that if they would stay with him, he would give them plenty of silk dresses, gold watches, &c., and offered to kiss witness, which she prevented. He took her to the dressing room, and left her and came back with whiskey, which he offered her to drink, and offered her other indignities. She refused to drink and cried bitterly; and at about three o'clock in the morning he took her again to the baudy house. Early in the morning she arose and made her escape. The wretch was then shortly arrested and jailed in default of $1,000 bail."

A GOOD ONE.—Mackenzie makes a good hit sometimes. The following is from his speech on the Indian question:—

"He did not approve of the past Indian policy of the Government. They had induced English settlers to go upon the Indian Lands in Tuscarora, and then harrassed them by prosecutions and chancery suits. But why should we wish to civilize them? What sort of civilization have we here? What with railroad developements and other jobs.—Heaven preserve the Indians from such civilization!"

THE HARD TIMES.—The *Spectator* says that money is tighter in Hamilton than for the last dozen years or more, while from Toronto we learn that the banks are only on half discount, advancing from but one-third to one-half cash on the best paper. The latter city is suffering also from the great decline in the Lake trade—the wharves are almost deserted and the trade in fact used up.—*Free Press.*

Who have Betrayed the Country?

There are (says the *Globe*) two or three facts in the history of this atrocious Bribery Bill which deserve special notice. 1. Let the people of Upper Canada understand; let the constituents of Messrs. Cayley, Spence, Macdonald, Morrison, Smith, and their regular supporters especially bear in mind that the cost of the Eastern extensions of the Grand Trunk, and the assumption of the Victoria Bridge—a work not contemplated in the original scheme—have utterly destroyed the security which the Province held for its sixteen millions of dollars.—These works are in Lower Canada; they were not essential to the Grand Trunk proper; they benefit but a small portion of the inhabitants; and they have ruined the road as a paying line. They were foisted into the enterprise by the aid of Upper Canada votes, chiefly Ministerialists. 2. Let *Reformers* of Upper Canada remember, especially at the next election, that the present infamous Bill to add three millions of dollars to the dead weight new crushing the Company has been carried by the votes of men elected as Reformers. Let them notice that the present Government, which has openly repudiated the idea of reform, which does not even profess to be guided by principle, which is steeped in corruption to the very lips, has been maintained in power by the votes of CHURCH, DALY, JACKSON, LUMSDEN, MATHESON, ANGUS MORRISON, ROBLIN, *et al*, who pretend to represent *reform* constituencies.

3. Let the opponents of this corrupt Government in both Upper and Lower Canada, observe that it has been saved from destruction—its demoralizing rule perpetuated—by the votes of men who pretend to have no condfience in its capacity or honesty, and to desire its overthrow! If five men of the seven Oppositionists who deserted to the enemy had voted with their party the Coalition Government would have been at an end, and the country relieved of the incubus. A genuine measure of relief to the Grand Trnnk—more just to the people of Canada, and more favourable to the interests of the Company—would undoutedly have been the result.

HARD TIMES.—In Northern Michigan, the people are actually starving from want of food. A mass meeting was held in Detroit on the 16th to raise the means of sustenance for the indigent people. One citizen of Gratiot county had lost a wife and three children from sheer starvation. It was decided to raise $5000 in Detroit for the sufferers.

☞ The Governor General having refused to grant the prayer of the memorial in behalf of Dr. Dorion, upon the ground that there was no satisfactory evidence to show that his removal to the Penitentiary would directly endanger his life, the convict was on Saturday removed to Kingston. The advent of a brother in crime, worth £50,000, is likely to create quite an excitement among the inmates of the Penitentiary.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

☞ The Brantford *Times* says:—We regret to learn that in consequence of the wheat crop being deprived of its winter covering (snow) by far too soon, it has suffered severely. Some farmer tells us that half of the fall wheat is destroyed—others say one-third. Perhaps a continuance of mild weather may make matters look more promising.

GRASS SEED PER ACRE.—The following table will give the amount per acre of grass seed used by many farmers:—

One bushel of clover seed will sow 6 acres.
One bushel of Timothy seed will sow 4 acres.
One bushel orchard grass seed (14lbs) 1 acre.
One bushel Ky. Blue grass seed (14lbs) 1 acre.
One bushel English blue grass (24lbs) 2 acres.
One bushel millet seed 1 acre.
Three pecks Buckwheat 1 acre.
Two bushels barley 1 acre.
One bushel flaxseed 1 acre.

VENTILATION.

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.

A friend having sent me a few numbers of your valuable paper, and directed my attention to a discussion upon the subject of the ventilation and warming of our dwellings, &c., contained therein, I most willingly respond to the call of one of your correspondents, D. A. P., to give a few ideas which may serve somewhat to enlighten the public upon the matter in hand.

Within a few months I expect to have ready for publication a book upon the practical part of this important subject, which will contain drawings, plates, instructions, &c.; but in the meantime, as the building season is upon us, I will, with your permission, take advantage of your apparent willingness to open the columns of the *Witness* to this important matter, (I only wish other proprietors of public papers would "do likewise") and furnish you with a few observations which may serve to awaken the public to the importance of beginning their buildings aright.

You and your correspondents H. H. and D. A. P. have so ably handled that part which treats of the necessity of ventilation, that it is quite unnecessary for me further to allude to it. I will merely add to what you have said, by giving a few reasons why we do not ventilate.

1st. The first reason is, our ignorance of its necessity.

2nd. The ignorance of our Architects.

3rd. We do not consider that that pure and unadulterated atmosphere which the Almighty has so bountifully supplied for our sustentation, is that, and *that only*, which we can breathe with impunity.

4th. The air is so cheap that very few of us know its value; yet whilst a man may go *three weeks* without food, he cannot exist *three minutes* without air.

5th. We are not aware of the *quantity* we require. In a family of ten persons, about seven hundred hogsheads of air are destroyed in every twenty-four hours. In what a predicament must such a family be, where, for six or eight months out of twelve, they may be shut up, especially if the brick-layers and joiners have been tolerably successful in excluding the air?

6th. We do not all know the fact, that of all the adults who die of disease, more than three-fourths owe it remotely, or directly, to the breathing of an impure atmosphere.

7th. Our *senses* are at fault on almost all matters regarding our health. Because we cannot *see* the myriads, and myriads of particles, animate and inanimate, which we take into our lungs—especially in an apartment cursed with a woollen carpet; we are perfectly content with things as they are.

8th. Because we cannot exactly measure the temperature which is most healthy, by our *feelings*—we must have it raised 70, 80, and sometimes 90 degrees! 9th. Because we cannot, after two or three inhalations of breath, *smell* the filthy air in a room into which we enter, especially if it happen to be an elegantly furnished one,—we have no idea that the blood contained in the millions of air-cells, of which the lungs are composed, is rapidly receiving the seeds of disease!

For these and many other reasons, as well as the *prejudices* propagated through an inapplicable and therefore a false system of architecture, it is that we are unconsciously not only shortening our own lives, but unfortunately entailing disease upon our innocent offspring. I must be permitted to say a few words further upon the second reason given above for not ventilating our houses.

It is a remarkable fact, that amid the blaze of light which has fallen upon abstract scientific investigation in this nineteenth century, out one solitary ray seems to have fallen upon that most important and practical branch —*Architecture.* Architects appear to have but one idea, and that is the amount of ingenuity they can bring to bear upon heaping up pediments, pepperpots and such like trash upon the outside of your building. Talk to them about making the inside of your dwelling comfortable, when the thermometer is thirty degrees below zero! They will tell you at once, "It is none of my business, go to the next door *tinker.*"

Now, I say it *is* their business, and no other person's business; and not one of them should be employed who would not ensure you a comfortable house in winter. They still, notwithstanding all their experiments, obstinately labor under the common idea that it is the *furnace* which heats the building. This is not so—*it is the building itself.*

It is true that you must have a machine of some kind to warm the air, but it is the Architect's business to see that the external air with which you warm and ventilate *is drawn through the machine,* and this can only be effected *by putting the necessary lungs into the building* as it progresses to completion. The hot air machine cannot induce one partical of air to come through or pass its hot metal flues—the *building itself* must induce this circulation.

What we want and must have in Canada is an entire revolution in architecture. Instead of a few small smoke flues and high rooms, we must have many, and large air-shafts thrown well up above the roof, and the height of our rooms much diminished. It takes just double the quantity of fuel to warm an apartment twelve feet high that it does to warm one nine feet high. The ventilation will also be more efficient; and further, we must submit to have our warming machines *stand in our halls,* so that no heat be lost.

The inhabitants of the South of Europe, and some parts of Asia, where the "five orders" of Architecture were obtained, require no provision for ventilation, except what the height of their apartments will supply; but for us in Canada to copy in this respect from these countries where no artificial heat is required, is about as sensible as it would be to put a Highlandman (*sans culettos*) in the snows of our backwoods as a lumberman!

I did not expect to occupy so much of your valuable space, and shall therefore close by recommending all persons about to employ an architect, to require him first to inform himself upon this subject. The *expense* of this mode of building will in no case exceed that of the present mode, where the common hot-air machinery is put in—and it will in many cases be less—but the saving in fuel will be great. I do not mean to have it understood that none of the houses already built can be warmed and ventilated; on the contrary, those buildings which are supplied with several good chimnies, may, if properly managed, be made much more comfortable than they are at present, and with much less fuel.

H. RUTTAN.

Cobourg, April. 21, 1857.

Many of our readers are doubtless aware that a heavy famine has been prevalent for some time in portions of the State of Michigan. The sufferings of the poorer portions of the population are said to be great, in consequence of the very high prices asked for the necessary articles of food. The following incidents of the famine will be read with melancholy interest:—

INCIDENTS OF THE MICHIGAN FAMINE.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.

Lafayette township, composed of 11 and 12 north, 1 west, has forty families, who want to purchase provisions on a year's credit. They have not got enough food in town to last two weeks. Pine River, 12 north, 2 and 3 west, has ninety-five families—fourteen entirely destitute to-day. As many in the town north in Isabella County; some have a little money, but the provisions are not here to buy.

Sylvan township, 12 north, 4 west, has thirty-one families. Many have been without bread for several days; (I will here state that I have not heard of a single family that had a pound of pork or beef;) are living on leeks and maple-sugar. Nearly all will be able to pay within a year—very few have food, or the means of procuring it before next Fall.

Sumner has fifty families. A few are destitute of breadstuffs, say four or five, and many have not enough to last one week. Those who would have had enough have divided with their neighbors, until they are out. There is not enough in town to last one week, nor potatoes enough for seed.

Arcada has seventy-eight families. One-eighth of them can get along; there is not enough to last the balance one week. Most of them have got from 40 to 150 acres of land, and some have wheat growing that looks well.—Can get along for seed corn and potatoes, but must have 100 barrels flour or its equivalent.—They trade at Naple Rapids and Fish Creek.

Emerson has thirty families—twenty that must have provisions furnished them. Most of them are now living on roots and maple sugar.

Hamilton has twelve families. Five of them may get along; the balance must be helped,—want seed corn and potatoes.

North Star has eighty families. Forty of them have not got one week's food on hand of any kind. It takes all the time of two-thirds of them to live, as they have to go a great way to work for their food, and carry it home on their backs.

We met, as we were going up, an old man, coming down to Clinton county after food for his family. He stated that he had a wife and six children entirely destitute, that he had a good crop of wheat in the ground, 130 acres of land, worth $2 per acre, and that he would sell 40 acres of it for $60, and take it all in provisions. There are many more similar cases. They hurried on their lands unprepared, in consequence of the decision of the Secr'tary of the Interior, and the frost having cut off their last year's corn crop, they are left thus destitute.

I met men, some on foot, some with ox-carts, one or two on horseback, all the afternoon, going out for provisions. Most of them looked as if they had been on short allowance. I called at one house; the lady came to the door and said she guessed there was more cry than want; that it was a great cry and little wool. Some people, she said, were always whining and making wry faces. If they would work more and whine less they would get on better. "Well," said I, "How are you in your family—have you plenty?" "We shall not starve," she replied; "we have had much hard luck this spring—lost our only cow, but our credit is good and we bought another. We had some of the time to live on bread and molasses. We had a little meat, but we are well off to what some are further North, and we shall get through."

☞ Parliament is to be prorogued on the 3rd of June. The Governor General will leave Toronto for England on the 4th.

☞ The Hamilton *Banner* says that Sir Allan McNab intends, it is stated, to resign his seat for Hamilton, and go to Europe to live. Good! there will be one leech less sucking Canada's best blood.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

FUEL RESERVE FOR MARMORA IRON FOUNDRY.

Attorney General MACDONALD moved that it is expedient to encourage the manufacture and production of iron in this province, and for that purpose to allow the Marmora Foundry Company to purchase for a Fuel Reserve, waste lands of the Crown, in the Townships of Marmora, Belmont and Lake, not exceeding in all   acres, at a price not less than   per acre.

Mr. MACKENZIE denounced this as a job.

Attorney General MACDONALD called him to order.

Mr MACKENZIE said that the hon. gentleman was nursed and put in his place by Mr. Hincks, for the purpose of enabling him now to cry "order;" and it was perfectly disgraceful that an independent member could not speak to the question before the House without being interrupted by cries of "order."

Attorney General MACDONALD said that the House permits the member for Haldimand to pursue a course of conduct which it would permit to no other member; but the hon. member should know that when the House permits him to do so, it was simply as an amusing exhibition.—He had to inform the House that there was no necessity whatever for the Government to make the proposition in the House, as it had the power of disposing of 20,000 acres to this company at a rate of 1s 6d an acre, without coming before Parliament at all, and would have had no difficulty in doing so, as these lands had been offered for sale for years at the rate of 4s an acre without finding a purchaser; but the Government was indisposed to lay itself open to any charge of making grants secretly, and with a view to favoritism. It proposed to Parliament to sell that quantity of land on such terms, in consequence of the applications made by the company to enable it to obtain a supply of fuel for the purpose of carrying on its operations. He quoted, as a precedent, the fact of similar grants being made to an iron company on the St. Maurice, and went on to state that the works had originally cost the company £12,500, in addition to which it had expended £12,390, and proposed further to erect four new blast furnaces and a rolling mill at a cost of £51,000. After the completion of these works, it expects to be in a position to produce annually a quantity of pig iron, worth at present prices, £175,000, besides railroad iron to the value of £450,000.—The present consumption of fuel by the company is equal to 100,000 cords per annum, and in order to show that the grant required is not extravagant, he might state that the produce of these 20,000 acres is estimated at 40 cords to the acre.

Mr. MACKENZIE was quite warranted in assuming the tone he had used in view of the developments made in every paper in the Province, and in every Committee of the House.

Mr. FLINT said it would be a good thing for the Province if the Government could get rid of this land at the price mentioned; and it would only be justice to the best interests of the Province, if it gave out and out this land for the encouragement of such a valuable branch of business.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND thought the Government deserved credit for the fair and open manner in which it had acted. There could be no question that it had the power, if it chose to exercise it, of disposing of these lands without coming before Parliament at all.

Attorney General MACDONALD said that if it had taken any other course, it would have been charged at once with having committed a job for the benefit of Mr. Benjamin, as that gentleman votes with the administration.

Mr. DEWITT approved of the grant as a necessary means of encouraging the iron manufacture of this country. He was disposed to give that branch of business every possible encouragement.

Mr. GAMBLE was not quite sure whether the grant was a judicious one. All the company wanted was the timber, and it would be quite sufficient to give what was wanted. If the land were given also, it might perhaps afterwards appear that valuable mines were contained under the soil, which it might be for the advantage of this company to retain possession of.

Attorney General MACDONALD replied that very good care would be taken to protect the interests of the country, and to prevent the company from obtaining possession of more mines than it can work. It is, however, tolerably certain that the tract proposed to be reserved as a fuel reserve, does not contain minerals; and it is more than certain that the Company could not afford the price stipulated, if it were not at liberty to sell the land to other parties after the removal of the timber.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that the member for South York need be under no apprehensions least the Company should obtain mines in these 20,000 acres. It has already more than it can work. The whole of the wood on the land would not be sufficient to work one-third of the ore. There are millions and millions of pounds of iron there. There are whole mountains of it estimated to contain from seven to ten millions of tons of ore; and if proper encouragement is given to the Company, hundreds of thousands of pounds now annually sent to other countries in payment for the iron we require, will be saved; and beyond the amount manufactured in this country, will be enabled to export the ore and obtain the iron at a profit. Even now, with the limited business that the Company is now doing, it has an offer for 50,000 tons annually for the sole purpose of making wheels for locomotives, as it has been proved both in this country and at the World's Fair, that it is the best iron ever employed for that purpose. If the Company is enabled to work the mines as it proposes, there will not merely be a large amount annually saved to the country, but Canada will become a large exporting instead of importing country; and for the attainment of such an object, he thought it ought to receive every encouragement.

The House then went into committee on the resolution, and the blanks being filled with the figures 20,000, and 1s. 6d. respectively, the committee rose and reported.

☞ The Montreal *Witness* very correctly remarks that cases of poisoning between husband and wife have become alarmingly prevalent in the United States, amongst people of respectable standing.

Heal Thyself.—We have no hesitation in saying that consumption can always be alleviated, and in a great many cases completely cured, simply by the use of Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam. Its soothing and healing influence over the diseased organs is wonderful.

Arrival of the ARABIA.

NEW YORK, May 28th.

The steamship *Arabia* from Liverpool, about two o'clock p. m. of Saturday, the 16th, arrived at half past four o'clock this afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market advanced fully eight pence on receipt of advices from the United States, by the *Arabia*, but Manchester not having responded to the improvement of the feeling, gradually declined, and market closed quiet, at last week's rates, excepting for fair Mobile, which is quoted ⅛ higher. Business in Manchester dull.

Wheat had been rather less active in the Liverpool market, and quotations variously called from unchanged to 2d lower.

Flour, after an advance from 6d to 1s. per barrel had receded and closed dull at barely last week's quotations.

Indian Corn closed quiet and steady. Red Wheat 8s 3d a 9s 2d; for 70lbs white 8s 10d to 9s 6d; Western Canal Flour nominally, 29s a 30s per bbl; Baltimore 29s 6d to 30s 6d; Extra Ohio 31s a 32s; mixed corn 31s 6d to 35s; yellow 35s 6d; white 37s a 38s.

The weather had been cold and dry, but a thunder storm on the 15th had brought a change for the better. Beef in very limited demand at previous rates; Pork dull; Bacon had sold in moderate quantity at a little under last week's prices; Lard continued quiet at 65s a 66s;

American stocks inactive without change. Money, although unchanged, tending towards greater ease.

The stock bullion in the Bank of England had increased 249,300 dollars.

The Spring Fair of Leipsic is now over, and has not been as good as anticipated. The quantity of cloth taken to the fair was 200,000 pieces of all qualities, and about 160,000 of them were sold.—Cotton and demi woollen fabrics which in previous fairs were in demand for the American colonies, and for Moldavia and Wallachia, were neglected; fabrics of Thibet and Merino wool were in demand and rose 30d a 50d per Ell. Printed calicoes declined largely, also fabrics of Goats hair. Bareges and printed woollens on the contrary rose from 10 to 15 per cent., and were nevertheless almost all bought up for Russia and Poland. Silks were selected partly on account of their dearness, and on account of the absence of American, Russian and Wallachian buyers.

In the British Parliament there had been intense interest. The discussion on the opium traffic took place in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston gave notice that he would bring in a Bill to remodel Parliamentary Oaths, to omit the words, on the true faith of a Christian, and thereby to admit Jews into Parliament. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

FRANCE.—The French Court is amusing itself in hunting exploits in Fontainbleu. The Grand Duke Constantine is quite at home in the Imperial family. Rumors gave ground of an intended marriage between Prince Napoleon and the Princess of Hohenzoller. The French Legislative body has fixed the subvention to the three transatlantic steam lines 14,000,000 francs per annum.

In the New York *Herald* of the 22nd we find the following, viz:—

SYMPTOMS OF THE COMING CRASH.—Day by day the signs are thickening around us of an impending crash, financial and commercial, which will shake the country from its centre to its circumference like an earthquake. Among other things, we perceive that owing to the increased prices of provisions, and especially of sugar and tea, our principal hotels are about raising their standard charge from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars a day; and that in our restaurants and eating saloons a corresponding increase of prices may be expected. At the same time we are informed that in Michigan (and in other places the last we should think of) the people are starving for lack of bread. At the same time a spirit of land speculation, amounting to a morus multicaulis or South Sea bubble, has seized hold the people of the West, and they are all in for it, up to their necks. At the same time an aggregate of perhaps not less than ten millions of dollars is involved in the building, at this moment, of splendid churches, stores and residences in this city; and how many millions during the summer will be expended in Paris furniture, finery and *bijouterie*, and European excursions, it is impossible to conjecture.

Let it suffice that in all these, and in various other signs of these ominous times, we have the same symptoms, only on a much grander scale, of an impending crash, as were furnished in the warnings of 1836 of the terrible revulsion and bankruptcy, and demoralization, misery and ruin of 1837. It was the bank inflation and paper currency system of the former period, and the wild and reckless moonshine speculations and extravagances which this system engendered that worked out the grand collapse of 1837. This time the gold of California and Australia, and the land and railroad, commercial, bank and credit adventurers of all kinds, will as surely do the same thing, in proportion to the tremendous stakes involved. Pay day must come. It must come, as in 1837, with a general crash. It will come to hundreds and thousands when least prepared for it. Prudent men will take in sail and keep near shore. It is a tornado that is gathering in the horizon."

TORONTO, FRIDAY 4.30 P.M.—The boiler of the Propeller *Inkermann*, of Kingston, exploded just as she was backing out from Brown's wharf, almost instantly destroying the vessel and burning the hands; variously reported at from 20 to 30 in the ruins. Nothing of the upper works behind the wheel-house are left, and the bay is strewn with pieces of the wreck, to the distance of a quarter of a mile. Up to this time, eight persons, including two females, have been taken out alive and brought ashore, mostly in a very precarious condition, being burned, scalded and mangled in a dreadful manner. The steamer *Highlander* towed the hull to Brown's wharf, where efforts are being made to recover the remainder of the crew, of whom 10 or 15 are supposed still to be on the ill fated vessel, buried beneath a mass of broken timbers, iron-work and machinery.—*News.*

A LIBERAL ADVERTISER.—Bonner, the spirited publisher of the New York *Ledger*, which is reported to have the largest circulation of any literary paper in America,—which is saying a great deal for its popularity, has expended $20,000 to have Mrs. Southworth's "Island Princess" advertised throughout the Union and Canada. The first chapter of that work, which constitutes the advertisement, we find in almost every influential newspaper on our exchange list. A better illustration of the benefits of advertising we cannot present, and it is only surpassed by the experience of the renowned Holloway.—*Ib.*

THE ESTATE OF DR. BURDELL seems likely to go to Mrs. Cunningham. The N. Y. *Evening Post* reports the proceedings before the Surrogate. It is attempted to be proved that since the alleged marriage with Dr. Burdell, Mrs. Cunningham has been engaged to a Mr. Whitehead C. Hyde, now, and for eight years a resident of California. Mrs. C. puts in an affidavit to the contrary, and an aunt of Hyde supports her by corroborating testimony. The motion on behalf of Dr. Burdell's relatives to take out a commission to examine Hyde in California, was therefore denied by the Surrogate. Mrs. Cunningham Burdell was in court during the whole of these proceedings, and appeared to take a lively interest in the question, whether she was married to Dr. Burdell or not.

HANEMANN RECONVERTED TO COMMON SENSE.—At a meeting of 'spiritualists," an invalid was brought forward dreadfully afflicted with ulcerous scrofula that all the doctors had failed to cure. It was proposed to appeal to the spirit land for advice, and a Homeopathic physician present interrogated the departed spirit of Hanemann as to what remedy should be taken. Loud and distinct raps, audible to the whole audience, told off *A-y-e-r-s C-a-t-h-a-r-t-i-c P-i-l-l-s.—Homer [N. Y.] Whig.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Shanklin, a tailor by trade, fell down suddenly on Queen Street, Brantford, on Wednesday last, and expired. The deceased had been drinking to excess for some time previous to his death, and there can be no doubt but that liquor was the main cause of his sad end.

☞ Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer I have used with great success in my family, in cases of colds and coughs, and also had the happiness to see my son immediately relieved of distressing dysentery, and completely cured in a few days.

WARD C. COPELAND, Fall River.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Fifty Cases of New Goods—W. Kelly.
Grocery and Liquor Store—C. E. Turnbull.
Spring and Summer Hosiery—B. Beddome.
The Lost is found,—J. C. Reed.
Country Store for sale—P. O'Neill.
Sale of Real Estate—P. Bennett.
Notice—R. M. Roy.
Card—L. S. Jenison.
Sloat & Shepard's Great Northern Circus

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

Many have been the attempts on the part of Legislators to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but the most of them have proved miserable failures, and simply because it is not possible to "*regulate* an *irregularity.*" We look upon prohibition as the only cure for this evil. Governments do not pass laws for the regulation of crimes,—they prohibit them; and when they learn to pursue the same policy with respect to the "traffic," we may hope to realize some substantial good.—The nearer regulating laws approach the prohibition principle, the more effective and beneficial do we find them. When we cannot obtain the best, we are willing to accept *pro tempore* that which is next best. On this account we are pleased to see Mr. Conger taking a step in the right direction, by introducing a Bill more stringent in its provisions than our present License law. We were apprehensive that the present session of Parliament would come to a close without attempting anything for the cause of Temperance and humanity, although the voice of the country had repeatedly spoken on this subject more loudly than on any other. Thousands and tens of thousands of petitioners have again and again prayed for the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and their petitions have hitherto been treated with silent contempt. As yet no practical good has been effected. It is possible, however, that our Solons may be desirous of effecting a compromise by giving the country something in the shape of a stringent License law. If they do, the friends of Temperance may be somewhat thankful, but not by any means satisfied. They will only consider it as a partial victory, presaging one that will be final and decisive. The Brockville *Recorder* gives the following summary of the Bill introduced by Mr. Conger:—

The preamble sets forth that it is necessary for the well-being of society to enact a more stringent law than at present exists respecting the sale of liquor and the punishment of offences against temperance.

1. Repeals all former acts relating to licensing taverns for the sale of spirituous liquors.

2, and 3. Brewers, distillers, merchants, storekeepers, innkeepers, or any other description of wholesale or retail dealers, not to sell liquor, whether imported or manufactured, in less quantities than five gallons, or if bottled, in quantities not less than twelve bottles.

4. Innkeepers and saloon keepers may obtain license upon complying with certain regulations.

5. Before receiving license, must possess certain qualifications.

6. Qualification to be a bond signed by applicant and two sureties, to pay all damages, fines, &c., which may be imposed for breaches of law and municipal regulations. In towns and cities the principal in £300, and the sureties in £100 each; in townships or villages, the principal in £200, and the sureties of £75 each—the applicant to produce a certificate from two freeholders, resident in the neighborhood, of the applicant's good character, that he is a subject of Her Majesty, and that he has proper accommodation for a house of public entertainment. Applicant must also furnish a statement to the effect that he is a British subject, that he is possessed of personal property to the value of £200; and that he desires a license to sell liquor.

7. Municipality to cause applicant's character to be inquired into, and have his house inspected.

8. Fee for a license, in cities or towns, not to be less than £25, nor more than £50.

9. In townships or villages, the fee for a license to be not less than £12 10s, nor more than £25.

10. Treasurer to grant a receipt on payment of the fee.

11. Inspectors to be appointed as at present.

12. Inspectors to enter into bonds with two securities.

13. Upon receipt of necessary documents, Inspector to issue license.

14. Inspector to keep a list of all persons licensed. Justices of the peace to furnish Inspector with the names of all offenders, and these to be published every three months.

15. No liquors to be sold on Sabbath days, except to lodgers or travellers, under a penalty.

16. Houses not to be kept open after eleven at night, nor to be opened before six in the morning, under a penalty.

17. Liquor not to be sold to a minor, a drunkard, an Indian, or a soldier, nor to a person in a state of intoxication, under a penalty, and the seller liable for all damages that may arise from the liquor so sold.

18. Persons not authorised, if found selling liquor, to be fined in a sum not exceeding £100, nor less than £50, besides being liable for all damage sustained or occasioned by said sale of liquor.

19. Persons leasing property for the sale of liquors by persons unauthorised, to be fined £25 for each day liquor is so sold.

20. The unauthorised sale of liquors by a tenant, to invalidate the lease of the premises.

21. Enacts a penalty for contravention of this act of a sum not less than £25, nor more than £100, in default of payment, imprisonment from 3 to 12 months.

22. Declares unlicensed tippling houses, or groceries, to be public nuisances, and prosecuted as such.

23. Habitual drunkenness declared a misdemeanor, and all persons found drunk in the street, to be fined or sent to gaol.

24. Brewers to give bonds.

25. Temperance houses may be established.

26. Temperance houses to be licensed the same as inns, but must not sell intoxicating liquors. License fee to be from £2 10s to £10, as the Municipality, in which such temperance house is situated, may see fit.

27. The wife, husband, child, or next of kin of any person killed or injured while in a state of intoxication, may sue the person from whom the liquor was obtained, for damages.

28. But one action can be brought, and that must be commenced within six months after the injury or death.

29. The wife, husband, child, or next of kin may recover, for loss of wages of any person convicted and imprisoned for drunkenness, from the person who sold the liquor.

30. Parties aggrieved may prosecute through the Municipality on giving security to hold the Municipality free from all damage.

31. When a bond is given, it must be filed with the Inspector, who is to keep it secret, and then prosecute in the name of the Municipality.

32. Fines to be divided between prosecutor, complainer, and Municipality.

33. If fines be not paid within the time fixed by the Court, goods may be seized and sold, and if insufficient, the person to be sent to gaol for a period not exceeding one year.

Such are its principal provisions, and, as our readers will perceive, they are considerably in advance of the present law, and on this account Mr. Conger deserves the thanks of his country.

The Bill however does not go far enough to ensure the enforcement of its own provisions. While it makes it a penalty to sell without license, there is as yet no means to compel persons to give testimony in such cases. Under the present law, three-fourths of the drunkenness arises from the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors; but in bringing parties implicated to justice, the prosecution generally fails for want of evidence. When a party is found drunk, the law should compel him to inform the authorities where he procured his liquor, and to punish with imprisonment in case of persistent refusal. Unless this is done, the whole thing will prove to be very little better than a farce, as it has been hitherto.

There is yet another suggestion which we would make to the author of the Bill before us, which we hope he will act upon; that is the adulteration of liquors. It may be thought by those who "indulge," to be on the part of those who do not, a work of supererogation to interest themselves in this matter. But when it is considered that the work of adulteration is carried on to such a fearful extent that it is next to impossible to procure a gallon of the more costly liquors in a pure state,—and not only this, but that the most common and cheap drinks, such as ale and whiskey, are likewise adulterated with the most deleterious and virulent poisons, it becomes the duty of every well wisher of his race to prevent them from being poisoned by wholesale. Facts of the most startling and terrible character are continually coming to light, proving this to be a wide spread evil. No one will doubt that something should be done by our Legislature to limit the evil for the future. Inspectors should be appointed to test all liquors manufactured or sold, and those found guilty of adulteration and poisoning should be visited by the heaviest penalties of the law. If these amendments are made to Mr. Conger's Bill, it will be the greatest boon that our Legislature has ever conferred upon the country.

The Marmora Iron and the Railway.

We are pleased to see the Government taking a step in the right direction with respect to the development of the mineral resources of this County. Anticipating the scarcity of fuel in a few years hence to carry on the Iron works at Marmora, the Government have granted to the Company 20,000 acres, at a nominal price of 1s. 6d. per acre, as a Fuel reserve. These valuable works are beginning to be viewed not in a local, but as they should be, in a Provincial light. Our imports in iron are very great, and all this expense might not only be saved if these Mines were properly wrought, with facilities given for transportation, but we would be able to export largely to the neighboring States, and bring back cash, or those articles of commerce which we now pay cash for.

This instance of liberality on the part of the Government has been followed by another, which makes us sanguine that the requisite facilities of which we speak will soon be in our possession. We have it on good authority that Mr. Finley, of the Marmora Company, has been sent up from the County for the purpose of obtaining some aid for the Marmora and Belleville Railway, and that £1,000 has been granted for the purpose of making a survey. This is gratifying, and we trust that the matter will be speedily carried to consummation.

The "New Era."

This is the title of a new tri-weekly paper in Montreal, the first number of which was received last week. The proprietor and editor is Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, formerly a talented and influential member of the Irish press, and more recently the editor of the *New York Celt*,—which post he abandoned partly on account of the intolerant spirit of "Know Nothingism" to all foreigners which he says prevails throughout the U. States, but more especially because of a requisition of a number of his countrymen and friends from Canada to establish himself among them. The Prospectus intimates that the *New Era* is to be strictly secular, and that "questions strictly or mainly religious—unless forced upon the press under political or partizan pretences—ought to be carefully avoided by the secular journalist." The prospectus further says,—"But as of all freedom's gifts to man, none is so dear as the free domain of his own conscience, we shall cordially concur with whatever party in the Province can give the best guarantees that the freedom of conscience which now so happily characterizes Canada shall be perfectly preserved."

These sentiments are both liberal and just, and must if properly carried into practice, meet with a liberal response throughout this free country. In speaking of "the freedom of conscience which now so happily characterizes Canada," the worthy Editor certainly does not agree with the Charbonnel and Bruyere party, who would fain make it appear that intolerance prevails in our Province to a fearful extent,—and who would also mingle religious animosity with political warfare, for the promotion of their own "foreign" views. In defending the liberty of conscience on the broad and impregnable ground taken by the *New Era*, the editor will find Canada a much more favorable arena than those European countries whose policy the abovenamed Bishop is so desirous of introducing. The *New Era* is ostensibly in the interests of the Irish as a class in this Province. In this respect we perfectly agree with the strictures of a couple of our Montreal cotemporaries.—We think with them, that in a country like Canada, made up of almost every nation, there is no need of special organs of particular races. It is desirable that all these distinctive differences and prejudices should be obliterated, and merged as speedily as possible into that new nationality which it is the duty of all to foster and establish. It is but justice however to our new cotemporary to state that he disclaims all intention to keep up these invidious distinctions, and trusts that "while cherishing a special affection and a particular gratitude to his original country and countrymen," he will prove "by the evidence of facts" that he "is fully sensible of the duty of pursuing above all, the best interests of his adopted country—Canada." If the integrity to these principles of the *New Era* only equals the talent of its well known editor, we can only hail its advent with unfeigned satisfaction.

NEW OMNIBUS.—The large new Omnibus brought to Belleville last week by our townsman Mr. H. Fanning, of the Mansion House, is worthy of remark. It is a splendid piece of workmanship, is large and commodious, and the ornamental designs are in good taste, and well executed. It is from the establishment of Williams & Cooper, Hamilton, and cost, we understand, $600. It is an out-and-out City 'Bus, and its proprietor will doubtless find his enterprise in introducing it liberally rewarded.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last, the Paper Mill carried on by Mr. L. S. Jenison, in West Belleville, was discovered to be on fire. It was first seen by Mr. John Wonnacott from the East side of the river, as the blaze was bursting through the roof over the boiler; it made rapid progress, and soon the entire building was in flames. The few persons who first arrived only succeeded in saving a Secretary from the office containing the books and papers, and an office chair. The Fire Companies were speedily on the spot, and every exertion was made to stay the flames, but without success. There was not much stock in the mill, the paper manufactured each week having been delivered on Saturday to a purchaser. The fire it is supposed originated near the boiler, although on leaving work at 11 P.M. the usual precautions were taken. The Mill and machinery was insured for £1,000,—£500 in the "Monarch," and £500 in the "Liverpool and London" Company; the actual loss, however, will be about £1500. During the fire there were three successive explosions, which at the time could not be accounted for, and created considerable alarm; these, it has been ascertained, were caused by the bursting of three air-tight cylinders on the drying machine, which expanded with the heat and occasioned the noise. The Mill contained three engines for grinding, with dryers &c. complete, for the manufacture of paper, and was worked day and night. As it was the only paper mill between Toronto and Montreal, its loss to the town and community generally is much to be deplored, and we trust that it will soon be rebuilt, and the perseverance of its conductor be duly appreciated and rewarded.

MURDER IN HUNGERFORD.—On Monday the 25th May, a man named James Carleton came to his death at Stoco village, in a fight after the Militia training. As many reports are in circulation respecting the same, we solicited and have been kindly furnished with the following particulars, from a resident of that Township:—

"The general muster was held at Stoco this year, by order of the Colonel. After the men had been dismissed, the greater part had left for home, and, contrary to the expectation of many, there was every prospect of the day passing without any fighting. But all at once the fight broke out, and it seems quite impossible to find out who gave the first offence. A quarrel took place at Hugh O'Donnell's and lasted but a short time, but was one of the most bloody fights that ever disgraced any place; it was really a *party* fight between Roman Catholics and Orangemen; they fought like fiends with intent to murder, as though they were doing an act of justice. They used as weapons principally, stones and sticks of wood that were laying convenient. It has been said the murder was premeditated, and that the clubs were prepared and secreted in O'Donnell's house, waiting the proper opportunity; however I am of the opinion that this is incorrect, although there is *some* evidence to the contrary. The Inquest lasted two days. I have not heard the verdict literally, but believe it was 'wilful murder.' Carleton has left a wife and 4 children to mourn his loss.

"Another Carleton, a young man, was very badly hurt, so much so that it was supposed he would not recover; but I understand since there is some probability of his recovering.—Two or three of the other party (the Roman Catholics) were very badly beaten; it was supposed one could not recover, but he is still alive. The man who killed Carleton seemed to have no other intention but to murder, for he was seen to be going towards the fight on horse-back, and when he arrived he jumped from his horse, caught a club, ran up behind Carleton as he (Carleton) was making an attempt to save this young Carleton, and struck him across the head and he fell; after he was down he struck him three times, utterly smashing his head in pieces, then ran to his horse and rode off. The great difficulty has been to identify this person, although many saw the deed done but could not say who it was, however I am credibly informed that they have found out the man who did the crime, and are in pursuit of him. His name is supposed to be John Fenro. Two or three persons have been sent to jail, supposed to be implicated,—a man by the name of Hayly, and Hugh O'Donnell, the third man's name I do not know."

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN SHANNONVILLE.—A large and influential meeting of the friends of Temperance was held in the W. Methodist chapel at Shannonville, on the evening of the 26th May. The chair was taken and ably occupied by Mr. Wm. Campbell, presiding officer of the Sons of Temperance in that place. In his opening remarks, the Chairman said that only *three* persons had taken out Licenses for keeping Hotels, within the time prescribed by law. The assigned reason was that numbers were continually allowed to sell without License with impunity, and that the price of a License was a needless expense. The Sons of Temperance, while considering it to be their duty to do everything in their power to suppress the liquor traffic, did not wish to incur the whole responsibility of enforcing the law which we possess. This meeting was therefore called for the purpose of getting an expression of public opinion, to see how far their efforts would be sustained.

The Resolutions underneath were discussed by the several speakers, and passed without opposition. We publish them by request.

1. Moved by the Rev'd L. Houghton, seconded by Rev. P. J. Roblin,

That as the use of alcohol as a beverage is the fruitful source of physical, moral and political evil, it is the duty of all to discountenance the manufacture, sale, and use of it in the Community.

2. Moved by W. W. Dean, seconded by Mr. Diamond,

That although much has been effected by the Temperance cause in ameliorating the miseries of our fellow men arising from the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, yet we are convinced that the wrong will never be removed while the traffic in the poison is legalized by Government.

3. Moved by F. Warwick, seconded by Rev. P. J. Roblin,

That a Prohibitory Law restricting the trade in intoxicating drinks, is not only peaceable but would greatly promote morality, science and the wealth of the nation, and that this meeting pledges itself to aid and sustain any effort that may be made to suppress, in a legal manner, the unlicensed and indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors.

NOTICES.

The *Edinburgh Review* for April is on our table. The contents are as usually, able and interesting. The following are the titles of the articles:—

1. Alexander the Great.
2. The last Census of France.
3. Physical Geography of the Sea.
4. Kaye's Life of Malcolm.
5. Roumania.
6. The Festal letters, Athanasius.
7. Boswell and Boswelliana.
8. The Dilettanti Society.
9. British relations with China.
10. The past Session and the new Parliament.

The May number of *Blackwood* has also been received. The articles are entitled,—

1. Scenes of Clerical Life, part ii.
2. A run to Nicaragua.
3. Afoot,—part ii.
4. The Athelings, part xii.
5. Oxford and Thomas Hearne.
6. The sculptured Stones of Scotland.
7. Life in Central Asia.
8. Columbus—a poem.
9. Lays of the Elections.
10. Letters from a Lighthouse, part iv.

☞ We have received from the publisher, Mr. Benj'n Dawson, Montreal, a neatly bound volume of 62 pages, entitled "Panoramic guide from Niagara Falls to Quebec," by Wm. S. Hunter Jr. This little book is neatly printed, and filled with illustrations of the principal objects of interest which the traveller would find in his route. It has also printed sketches of the same. The panorama is especially striking, and must have cost the author great labor.—The work is a desideratum to the travelling public, and is well worth the price asked—one dollar.

☞ A meeting of the new Fire Engine Com'y was held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening last. The attendance was good, and the organization of the Company was fully completed. The following Officers were appointed:

Captain,—FRANCIS CLEMENT.
1st Lieut.—GEORGE LOYNES.
2nd do. —EDWARD KING.
Sec'y & Treas.—JAMES FERGUSON.

For the Hastings Chronicle.

MARMORA TRAM ROAD.

Thurlow, May 5th, 1857.

To A. WILSON Esq.,
Reeve of the Township of Thurlow.

Deeming it important that a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Township should be called, to be held at some central place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed project of building a Tram road leading from the Bay of Quinte through the County of Hastings,—we therefore request you to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the said Township at some place designated by you, at such time and place as you may deem proper.

WILLIAM SILLS,	JOHN PHILLIPS,
GARRIT GARRISON,	GEO. PHILLIPS,
JAMES SILLS,	SYLVESTER PHILLIPS,
WM. H. SILLS,	WILLIAM CHAPMAN,
ASAHEL PHILLIPS,	P. VANVALKENBURGH,
JOHN WATSON,	M. B. PHILLIPS,
JAMES WATSON,	PETER DENYES,
DANIEL PHILLIPS,	WILLIAM MCDAVITT.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Thurlow, will be held at the School House at McKim's Corners, in the 7th concession of said Township, on Saturday, 23rd May inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the expediency of building a Tram or Rail Road leading from the Bay of Quinte through the northern part of the County of Hastings. A general attendance is earnestly requested.

A. WILSON, *Reeve.*

At a public meeting held in pursuance of the above call on the 23rd May, on motion, A. Wilson Esq. was appointed Chairman, and William Sills Esq. Secretary.

Moved by Geo. Phillips Esq. seconded by G. Thrasher,—That a Committee be appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the views in relation to said Railway. *Carried.*

On motion, George Phillips, George Ross, Asahel Phillips, A. Wilson, and Wm. Sills, were appointed said Committee.

The Committee submitted the following Resolutions, which were on motion unanimously adopted:—

1st. Moved by M. Daly, seconded by J. Colwell,—That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly important, not only for the benefit of this County, but for the Province at large, that a Railway should be built, leading from Belleville, on the Bay of Quinte, through the northern part of the County of Hastings, to open up the mineral resources in the interior and rear of said County; that it is incumbent upon the Members for the North and South Ridings of this County, that they use their influence with the Provincial Government to obtain an appropriation for the accomplishment of this object.

2nd. Moved by D. Ham, seconded by George Phillips,—That as the Provincial Government have granted a large appropriation to aid the Grand Trunk Railway Company in carrying on the business of said Company, this meeting deem it the bounden duty of the Government to grant a liberal appropriation to assist in the building of this Railway, that the mineral resources of this County may be brought into use, and thereby greatly enhance the wealth of said County; that it possesses within itself mineral wealth not equalled by any County in the Province, and all that is necessary is some easy and quick mode of communication with the frontier markets, to make it the first in the country.

3rd. Moved by Geo. Ross, seconded by Gilbert Thrasher,—That as the mineral wealth in the interior and in the rear of said County, cannot be transported to the frontier market without great loss, in consequence of the present mode of communication, it is in the opinion of this meeting deemed important that every Township Municipality in said County should memorialize Government for aid to assist in building said Railway, that the hidden resources which have so long laid dormant, may be brought into active use.

4th. Moved by G. Phillips, seconded by Jos. Colwell,—That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to B. Flint, M.P.P., Geo. Benjamin M.P.P., James Ross M.P.P., and Hon. John Ross, and also be published in the *Hastings Chronicle* and the *Belleville Intelligencer.*

The meeting then adjourned.

A. WILSON, *Chairman.*

WM. SILLS, *Secretary.*

Cricket Match—Belleville vs. Kingston.

For the Chronicle.

Below I submit the Score of the game played between the above named Clubs on the 25th, which resulted in a victory for the Belleville eleven. It is to be regretted that our Kingston friends attempt to qualify their defeat by such remarks as the writer in the *News* of the 27th puts forth. Matches are frequently decided by chance, and it seldom happens that the best eleven of any Club can be secured to take part in a contest. This our own Club had reason to complain of, in an important match with a foreign Club last year. Hoping that in the return game we may each have our very best material,

I remain,

ONE OF THE BELLEVILLE ELEVEN.

KINGSTON CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. Linton, run out,	7	run out,	1
E. Linton, c Ridley,	0	c Starling,	11
J. Warswick, run out	6	b Clark,	0
R. C. German, run out	0	b Clark,	1
W P Phillips, st Hodges	0	b Clark,	0
A. Elmhirst, b Clark	14	b Reeves,	0
E. Boyd, b Clark	6	b Reeves,	0
G. H. Oliver, not out	5	b Clark,	7
J Yarker, c Starling	5	not out	2
Wm. Lawes, c Starling	0	b Clark,	0
J. Friel, c Reeves	0	c Benjamin,	0
Byes 5, 1 b's 1, wide's 2,	8	Byes	3
	51		25

BELLEVILLE CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
— Starling, b German,	0	c Yarker,	2
— Pool, b Elmhirst, c do	0	run out	0
— Bruyere, c Warswick	12	run out	2
J. Reeves, run out	3	b Boyd c do.	22
M. Jellett, b Warswick	1		
A. O. Hodges, b Boyd c do.	0	b Boyd	6
J. Reeves, leg before w't	2	not out	1
F. Clark, b Boyd	3	b Boyd	0
J. Ridley, b Boyd	3		
— Hallinan, run out	4	run out	3
E. H. Benjamin, not out	0	b Warswick	0
Byes 8, Wides 6,	14		
	42		36

RECAPITULATION.

Kingston, 1st Innings	51
do. 2nd do.	25
Total	76
Belleville, 1st Innings	42
do. 2nd do.	36
Total	78

and three Wickets to go down.

Belleville, May 30, 1857.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Avoid Imposture!—As there may be counterfeits in the market, it is well to know that there is a sure protection to the purchaser in the Water mark that exists in every leaf of the genuine book of directions, viz., the words, "*Holloway, New York and London,*" which can be seen in the paper itself on being held to the light. In external inflammation there is an unnatural rush of blood to the part affected. The effect of the Ointment is to disperse the local fever. The Pills relieve the system, through the bowels, of all morbid and irritating influences.

CAMPMEETING.

We are requested to state that a campmeeting in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held on the old ground near Canifton, commencing on Thursday 11th June. It is expected that several Ministers will be present on their return from Conference.

VALUABLE ARTICLE.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE AND PILLS relieve with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive organs, restores the appetite, renews the strength, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes despondency, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife, or mother, as it is a pure wine, made of many of the most valuable native and exotic plants in the known world, including the wild cherry and sarsaparilla.

The lassitude that we all feel as the seasons change, particularly in the spring, from the colder air of winter to the more balmy breath of spring, can be entirely removed from the system, and the mind restored to its wonted tone, by the use of the Forest Wine and Pills. The remedy is as simple as it is sure.

Cure for Water-brash and Indigestion.

Hartford, March 5.

I hereby certify that Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters have proved more efficacious in relieving me from the water-brash stomach, indigestion, and costiveness, which has been very troublesome for five or six years, than all other remedies which I have been trying during my illness; and I cheerfully recommend it to all who are thus afflicted.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Mr. Hamilton has charge of the Orphan Asylum, Hartford, Ct., and is well known and highly esteemed as a citizen. The pamphlets accompanying the medicine abound with certificates of the most remarkable cures, and may be had on application to the Agents gratis.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Gents:—Before I left Mergui, both Karens and Burmans had found out the value of your Pain Killer, and I could readily have disposed of a large quantity of it among them. It seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, Hornets, and the like. I have been twice stung by Scorpions, and in both cases eased the most excruciating pain and entirely prevented the swelling by applying the Pain Killer. On our voyage homeward from India, the Captain of the ship was taken with vomiting and purging and other symptoms of cholera. I gave him a good dose of Pain Killer with the most immediate and happy results. So entire and speedy was the relief, that he assured me he would never again go a voyage without your excellent medicine, if he could possibly procure it. Respectfully yours,

41-2 Rev. J. BENJAMIN, Late Missionary to Burmah.

☞ We call attention to Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative advertisement. Without doubt the only remedy that can restore the hair to its pristine quality, and has given universal satisfaction. The Professor has the testimonials of hundreds of cases cured by this infallible restorative, and we can cordially recommend it to all who need to use this valuable preparation.—*Cincinnati Daily Sun.*

For Sale in Belleville by all Druggists. 40.4

NEW YORK MARKETS—June 1.

FLOUR—Market dull, but without change in price—sales 5,000 brls, at $6 75 to $6 85 for super, State—$7 15 for extra State—$6 85 to $6 95 for super, western—$7 to $7 75 for common to medium grades extra do. Canadian unchanged—sales 400 brls at $6 85 for superfine—$7 30 to $8 75 for extra. Rye flour—sales 200 brls at $4 25 to $5 12 1-2.

GRAIN—Wheat lower, common and medium—sales 7,400 bush, at $1 36 to $1 86 for white Canadian—$1 51 to $1 52 for Mill, club—$1 49 for Chicago spring.—Rye firm—at $1 23 to sales at 30c to 65 for State and Canadian.

PORK heavy—sales 200 brls, at 19 30 to 19 40 for prime. No change in Beef—sales moderate. Cut meats steady. Lard 14 1-2 to 14 5-8.

STOCKS active and higher. Money continues in good request—rates 6 to 7 on call, 8 to 9 on short best paper. Sterling Exchange quiet at former rates.

BELLEVILLE MARKET,

(Corrected Weekly.)

Flour, bbl.	35 0	0 0	Ind meal cwt	10 0	0 0
Farm's, cwt	15 0	0 0	Pork, cwt.	40 0	50 0
Wheat, bus.	7 6	8 0	Beef, cwt.	35 0	40 0
Potash, cwt.	37 6	0 0	Potatoes, bus	4 0	5 0
Barley, bus.	5 6	0 0	Eggs, doz.	0 7½	0 8
Rye, bus.	3 9	0 0	Butter, lb.	0 8	0 9
Peas, bus.	3 9	0 0	Cheese, lb.	0 5	0 6
Oats, bus.	2 9	3 0	Mutton qr. lb	0 5	0 6
Corn, bus.	0 0	3 6	Do. per lb	0 5	0 0
Fowls, pair	1 9	2 0	Veal, "	0 3½	0 4
Turkeys,	2 6	6 3	Hams, "	0 7	0 7½
Hay, ton	$25 0	30 0	Wood, cord	15 0	0 0
Geese,	2 0	2 6	Straw, load	10 0	0 0

Died,

On the 19th May, at Campbellford, Township of Seymour, Mr. JOHN ROSS, merchant, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CARD.

THE undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the Fire Brigade and citizens generally, for their prompt exertions in endeavoring to save the Paper Mill from destruction by fire on the morning of Sunday last,—also to Dr. Jones, J. G. Savage, and William Haughton, Mr. Davy's miller, who saved the books and papers from the office.

L. S. JENISON.

Belleville, June 1st, 1857.

THE LOST IS FOUND!

FOUND one day last week, a bag full of ——— which the owner can have by applying to the undersigned and paying for this notice.

JAMES C. REED.

4th Concession of Thurlow, June 2nd, 1857. 41

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the town, that they are required to cleanse their respective premises by the 10th June next, in order that the filth which may have accumulated during the past winter, may not prove dangerous to the public health,

By order,

ROBERT M. ROY, *Town Clerk.*

Belleville, May 27, 1857. 41-2

SALE OF REAL ESTATE WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) at the Auction Rooms of Mr. Michael Nulty, Belleville, on

MONDAY, 22nd of JUNE NEXT,

at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable property, viz:—

That valuable lot in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, which may be known by the following description, viz:—commencing on the east side of Coleman Street, in the said Town of Belleville, at the north-west corner of one Patrick Kehoe's lot, thence along the northerly side line of said Patrick Kehoe's lot to the water's edge of the river Moira, at a low water mark; thence northerly seventy feet along the water's edge; thence westerly on a parallel line with Bridge street to Coleman street, aforesaid; thence southerly along the east side of Coleman street, seventy feet to the place of beginning.

—ALSO,—

Lot number three in the said Town of Belleville, on the south side of Dundas street, on the town plot laid out by the late James McNabb, which said lot is described and known as follows:—commencing on the south side of Dundas street, where a post has been planted at the north-easterly angle of said lot number three; thence south 71 degrees 40 minutes, west one chain more or less to the limit between lots No. 3 and 4; thence south 16 degrees 30 minutes, east two chains more or less to the centre-line of the block; then north 71 degrees 40 minutes, east one chain more or less to the limit of lots Nos. 2 and 3; then north 16 degrees 30 minutes, west two chains more or less to the place of beginning.

—AND ALSO,—

Lot number eight, as laid down on a plan made by J. J. Haslett, Provincial Land Surveyor, which said lot contains one acre, be the same more or less, being the corner lot on Dundas and Ann Streets.

—AND ALSO,—

Town Lot number nine in the said Town of Belleville as laid down on a plan made by J. J. Haslett, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing one acre, be the same more or less, the said lot being on Ann street, reserving from the same portions thereof, heretofore conveyed by one Amos Fry to one Long, and a further portion thereof also heretofore conveyed by said Amos Fry to one William Babbit.

TERMS may be known on day of sale, or previously, on application to James Fraser, the younger, Esquire, or to the Subscriber.

PATRICK BENNETT.

Belleville, May 26th, 1857. 41-3

50 CASES of NEW GOODS just opened at Kelly's.

COMPRISING one of the largest and most complete assortments of Dry Goods ever imported here, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at prices which will not fail to give satisfaction, for cash. Also, just received direct from Paris, several cases of French Fancy Goods, consisting of Embroidered Muslin Shawls and Collars in setts of the finest description, rich Silks for Dresses, Lace Capes, Moire antique, and Embroidered Silk Capes, newest styles, one case of French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes, one case fine French Dress Barages.

Belleville, June 3, 1857.

FOR SALE. ON TWO YEARS' CREDIT,

PAYABLE IN FOUR INSTALMENTS, THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE STORE.

VALUE about £1000. This Store, which is about 15 miles from Belleville, can be had with the Stock, if necessary.

Satisfactory security required.

Apply to P. O'NEILL, *Commercial House.*

Belleville, June 2nd, 1857. 41

BENJAMIN BEDDOME & CO.

Have just received several cases of

SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES,

COMPRISING

LADIES' White Cotton Hose, in all qualities and prices,
Ladies' Grey and Unbleached Cotton Hose,
Girls' white and grey Cotton Hose, (assorted sizes),
Children's Cotton Socks, of all descriptions,
Men's Unbleached and Colored Cotton Half-Hose,
Men's Grey and Fancy Merino Hose,
Men's Unbleached Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers,
Men's white Merino do do
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Fancy Gloves,
Men's do do do
Children's Elastic Belts,
Men's Cotton and Elastic Braces.
A small assortment of Lace, Edgings, Insertions, Falls, Sleeves, Muslin Caps, &c.

Front Street Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 41

NEW GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, BY CHARLES E. TURNBULL, AND CHEAP.

IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ROBERT WALLBRIDGE, WEST SIDE OF FRONT STREET, FACING THE MARKET.

Belleville, May 25th, 1857. 41

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES,



ON SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th and 8th of June, 1857, on the Premises known as

JONES' CARRIAGE FACTORY,

on Pinnacle street, Belleville,—comprising
10 top Buggies,
9 open do.
2 Murgatroyd Patent Buggies,
4 low-wheeled City Phaetons,
3 high-wheeled do. with tops,
2 French turn-over seat do.
2 Double Carriages,
4 Market Waggons,
3 Lumber Waggons.

TERMS.—Under £25, three months credit; over £25, six months' credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

N. B.—All of the above work will be warranted for one year.

G. A. BROWN, *Ag.*

Belleville, May 26, 1857. 40

NEW Grocery & Liquor Store,

In the Stone Building adjoining

DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

MUNRO & RALSTON,

BEG most respectfully to announce to the citizens of Belleville and surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening out a splendid Stock of

Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and GLASSWARE,

consisting in part as follows:—TEAS, Muscovado and crushed SUGARS, COFFEES, (fresh ground daily,) Tobaccos, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Brooms, Sugar-house Syrup, Fruits, Nuts, Spices, Pipes, Mats, Fish, Cordage, Cheese, Pepper, Belmont Candles, Soap, Wooden ware, and every article in the Grocery Trade.

GLASSWARE.

A good assortment of Decanters, Tumblers, &c.

LIQUORS and WINES.

Best Pale and dark Brandies, old Tom Gin, best Hollands Gin, Rum, Scotch Whiskey, De Kuyper's Gin (in cases), Martell's Cognac Brandy (in cases), Proof Whiskey, &c. Best Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Bottled Cider, Ale and Porter, &c. &c.,

All of which they offer for sale at the smallest profit, for *cash* only, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

MUNRO & RALSTON.

Belleville, May 19th, 1857. 39

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ON and after Thursday the 21st instant, the Post Office will be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. instead of 8, as formerly. Should the Mail per Train arrive between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock P. M., the office will be opened for half an hour after the arrival, for delivery.

J. H. MEACHAM, *P. M.*

Post Office, Belleville, 20th May, 1857. 40.3

STRAYED

FROM Point Ann, a fortnight ago, two Cows, one of a dark red colour, and the other a light red,—one 8 years old, the other 9. Any person giving information where they may be found, will be suitably rewarded.

GEO. LAFONTAINE.

Belleville, May 27, 1857. 40

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.

The Subscriber begs to inform the gentlemen of Belleville and surrounding Districts, that having secured the services of a first class

FOREMAN CUTTER,

from Europe, he can insure a Perfect Fit and a fashionably cut Garment; and having imported this season a most Extensive and select assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Vestings, &c., he is prepared to execute all orders in the Gentlemen's Department from

30 TO 40 PER CENT LOWER

THAN THE USUAL PRICES CHARGED ELSEWHERE.

P. O'Neill, Proprietor.

Belleville, May 20, 1857. 39

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

WOULD respectfully intimate that they have opened those Premises in Front Street, formerly occupied by Mr. ALEX'R JUDD, joining the Victoria Buildings, with a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FRESHLY IMPORTED FROM THE BRITISH MARKETS.

Their Stock will be found complete in all its various Branches, consisting of

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

London made Glace and Moire Antique Mantles,
Parasols, Laces, Ribbons, and Straw Bonnets,
Muslin Dresses,
Printed Cashmere, Muslin de Laine, and Llama Cloth.

PRINTS.

FLOUNCED AND DOUBLE SKIRT SPRING AND SUMMER ROBES, new in material and design.

HEAVY GOODS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

—ALSO,—

A Beautiful Assortment of London and Paris Trimmed BONNETS.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON CASH PRINCIPLES.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures, and no Second Price.

G. R. & Co. feel warranted in stating that their Stock, both as regards quality and prices, is such as has never before been exhibited in Belleville.

Belleville, 19th May, 1857. 39

MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL DISPOSE BY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

OF THE LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

MESSRS. BULL BROTHER,

IN the Stores lately occupied by them, commencing on May 2nd, and continuing until the WHOLE IS SOLD. The Stock comprises as follows:—

DRY GOODS,

SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, &c.,
SILKS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND CHECKS, RIBBONS, &c.,
COBURGS, MERINOS, WOOL DELAINES,
BAREGES, MUSLINS, LACE GOODS,
PRINTED CASHMERE, AND TISSUE SHAWLS GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

In this department the Public will find an assortment second to none in the Province.

GROCERIES.

Consisting of 200 Chests Tea, last Fall's Importations.

Imperial, and Black Teas, Gunpowder, Coffees, &c., Old & Young Hyson, Sugars, Twankay, Tobaccos,
Rice, Indigo, Sulphur, Montreal and
Liverpool Soap, Candles, Oils, and Paints.

LIQUORS, &C.

Hennessey's Brandy, Pale & Brown, DeKuyper's Gin,
Jamaica Spirits, Port & Sherry Wines,
London Porter, Champagne,
Canadian & Stotch Whiskey, &c.

As the whole Stock must be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, this presents an opportunity to the Public seldom to be met with.

JAMES KENNEDY.

Belleville, April 30th 1857. 38

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

W. AITKEN, JR.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IS NOW DALY RECEIVING SUPPLIES OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

IMPORTED FROM THE VARIOUS British Markets by Steamers from Liverpool to Quebec and Portland, and will have a complete assortment of seasonable Stock on view by the 15th proximo.

INSPECTION INVITED.

W. AITKEN, JR.

Belleville, May 6th, 1857. 38

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, C. W.

THIS Establishment, erected in the most pleasant and prominent part of the City, is approaching completion, and when finished will combine all that skill and money can supply, to render it one of the most desirable Hotels yet constructed. The Hotel will be finished in a style unsurpassed in this country. The chambers are lighted by Gas, and each story is supplied with Bath Rooms and Water Closets.

The proprietor of this Establishment respectfully announces that the House will be OPEN on or before the 20th of MAY, for the accommodation of the public.

Permanent Boarders will be taken at reasonable rates.

Transient Guests, $2 00 per Day.

A. C. JOSLIN.

Toronto, April 29, 1857. 38

MERCHANT'S STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to retire from the mercantile business, will dispose of his Stock in Trade consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

AND

HARDWARE,

to any person wishing to commence business. The shop at present occupied by the Subscriber is situated in the most central part of the Village of Stirling, being a new stone building, 30 × 60, erected last Fall, can be leased for a term of years at a reasonable rent, to any person purchasing the Stock.

This is a most desirable opportunity for any person wishing to engage in the above business, as it is an undoubted fact that Stirling is the most flourishing Village in Canada West.

W. JUDD.

Stirling, April 22nd, 1857. 36

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

WAREHOUSE SALE.

THE following property will be sold for charges on

Thursday, 14th day of May next,

at H. PRETTY'S Warehouse, unless the charges on said property are paid on or before the above date:—

Sylvester Hynes;	5 chairs, 2 boxes, &c.
Mr. Cellaghan, Belleville.	1 large stop stone.
A Donnell,	1 large box stove & pipes.
Wilson & Co., Ohio.	180 grind stones.
D. C. Hilliard, care H. O'Roucke, Belleville.	1 package books.
Mr. McSherry,	1 tomb stone.
S. Nicholson, Canniff's Mills.	1 case Shears.
Denis Fenton, Kingston.	1 case of Clothing.
	1 bale Batts.
	1 roll Oil Cloth.
	3 boxes Glass Ware.
	1 Cultivator.
	Lot Sundries.

HENRY PRETTY

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

Belleville, April 8th, 1857.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above Sale has been postponed, until FRIDAY, June 5th, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., then to be sold without reserve.

HENRY PRETTY.

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

Belleville, May 18th, 1857. 40 2

FRESH ARRIVALS OF NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, AT THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE!

BELLEVILLE.

THE Subscriber has been receiving for the past six weeks by all regular Mail Steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow and London, an

Immense Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Which are now ready for sale. Notwithstanding the very great advance on Manufactured goods in Europe he is enabled from his residence in the Home Markets, for the past ten months, to continue the important advantages of saving his customers

FROM 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

on the present prices of the Market, which a few moments examination of the Goods will clearly shew.

This stock will be found to be the *Largest* and most *Elegantly assorted of any ever laid down in Belleville.*

Each Article Marked in Plain Figures.

NO SECOND PRICE.

(32) P. O'NEILL.

BONNETS! BONNETS!

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever imported to this country, have just been opened for Sale at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE,

APRIL 1ST, 1857.

P. O'NEILL.

Visettes, MANTLES AND SCARFS, ARRIVED AT THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE, DIRECT FROM PARIS.

500 Rich Glacie, Moire, and Velvet, from 10s. to 80s. each.

(32)

SLOAT & SHEPARD'S GREAT NORTHERN CIRCUS

AUGMENTED AND IMPROVED!

and composed of

ALL NOVEL FEATURES,

entirely dissimilar in character, and vastly superior to any Establishment now travelling.

Manager and Director, J. G. Sloat



The great mass of sterling beauties offered in this Circus precludes the possibility of our giving a detailed description of the

Performers or Performances.

The large posters, illustrated papers, pictorial bills, etc., furnishing all the necessary particulars. A brief

ENUMERATION OF THE STARS

will satisfy the public of the

Paramount Excellence

OF THE

GREAT NORTHERN CIRCUS.

In each and every Entertainment the public will have an opportunity of seeing

THE SHERWOOD FAMILY

Consisting of

Mad'lle Virginia Sherwood,

the Peerless and Dashing Equestrienne.

MAD'LLE IDA,

the beautiful, fascinating and precocious little Fairy.

MAST. CHARLES,

The intrepid Principal Rider,—and the justly celebrated

CHARLES SHERWOOD

who as Pete Jenkins, the Amateur Equestrian, is justly celebrated in all the principal cities in the Union. The Distinguishing Novelty is

EPH. HORN

the first and only Ethiopian Clown in the World, whose rich genius of genius and humor have made him a BLACK STAR, brilliant as anthracite coal, and popular from Maine to New Orleans. Purely original in all he says and does—Eph Horn stands alone and unapproachable amongst all the delineators of Ethiopian character.

MESSRS. KING & LA RUE

as Acrobats, Gymnasts & Athletes, have also been secured, and will present among other features, the TRIPLE TRAPAZE on three horses, also, the difficult feat of the Keesviges Peaces and Flying Oss. Mr King will effect his Triumphs of the Trampoline, in the execution of which he will accomplish his Flying Leaps over Files of Men and Droves of Horses.

TWO ENGLISH CLOWNS

are identified with this Institution. One the great Jester

BOB WILLIAMS

formerly of Cooke's London Amphitheatre, will in addition to his rare whimsicalities, perform a National Overture on a Penny Trumpet,—whilst the other

FRED. WILSON,

of Provincial celebrity will sing, tumble and achieve great things, including the Yorkshire Clog Dance.

MR. LA RUE,

will ride his Terrific Hurdle Leaping Act

Masters Henry and Ferdinand,

will contribute their Classic Poses,—whilst a Triple organization of Leapers, Vaulters, Tumblers, Voltiguers, Riders, Dancers, &c., will be daily offered in Pleasing and Graceful Animations.

The whole concluding with a Laughable

PANTOMIMIC SPECTACLE,

In which the Comic forces of the Company will be properly presented.

☞ Bear in mind, that a GRAND PARADE—all the Horses, Ponies, & Trained animals, will be made in Town, on the morning of the Exhibition day. This Cavalcade will be preceded by the BAND CHARIOT, containing the WASHINGTON BRASS BAND. This outside demonstration is not given for ostentatious display, but to develope to the public the vast solidity and strength of the Great Northern Circus.

Will exhibit at Belleville, on Thursday, June 18th. Doors open at 2 & 7 o'clock P. M. Admission to Box 50 cts, Pit 25 cts, Children under 9 years of age to Box 25 cts. Performance to commence half an hour after opening. Will also exhibit at Trenton, on Wednesday June 17th.

J. BURGES, *Agent.*

Belleville, June 2nd, 1857.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

ABOUT 7000 feet, being composed of Framing Timber, from six inches to a foot square. It is now lying at Mosquito Bay, 12 miles distant, and will be delivered in Belleville if required. For terms, which are reasonable, apply at the *Chronicle* office.

Belleville, May 26, 1857. 40.3

Wool! Wool!



WOOL!

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the good people of the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, and surrounding country that, he has now an extensive assortment of Cloths of all kinds and descriptions; consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Doeskins, Tweeds, Full Cloth, &c., which he will be pleased to exchange for Wool on the most reasonable and advantageous terms.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

will also be paid for WOOL to those not wishing to exchange for cloth.

Having recently erected a new building just in front of the Woollen Factory, expressly for the purpose of

BUYING WOOL,

he trusts he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, being fully convinced he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those favoring him with a call. He would most respectfully request those having wool to dispose of, to call and see him before selling elsewhere.

He would also at this time return his sincere thanks for the very libetal patronage he has received for the last six years he has been engaged in business. The highest price will also be paid for

HIDES & SHEEP SKINS.

Do not forget the place. The small new building in front of the Woollen Factory.

S. WHEADON.

P. S.—Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing done in the best manner, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Belleville, April 8, 1857. 34

Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing and Manufacturing.

THE undersigned having recently leased for a term of years, the building and machinery known as "*Reed's Factory*," would most respectfully inform the public that he has thoroughly repaired the machinery, and is now ready for

MANUFACTURING CLOTH, CARDING WOOL, AND CLOTH DRESSING.

From his long experience in the business, he trusts he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

36 S. WHEADON.

NEW STORE.

THE Ladies of Belleville are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced business on his own account, at present in the Store next door to Mrs. Phillips,

Near to the Montreal Bank,

Where he intends to keep all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Of the Very Best Quality.

Having every facility for purchasing goods, and intending to sell ONLY FOR CASH,—Every inducement that can be offered, namely:—

Handsome Goods at Low Prices,

Will be found at his Store. It would be quite superfluous to quote prices.

He intends keeping nothing in the way of cheap useless trash, so often done to *drate customers.* But when the extensive assortment imported for him is opened, it will give him great pleasure to name the lowest prices to intending purchasers.

ROBT. MITCHELHILL.

Belleville, 1st April, 1857. 32

TO RENT.

A HOUSE on Front of Pinnacle and Wharf Streets, with a large Garden attached, well fenced, a good barn on the premises, a never failing spring contiguous. Will be rented for a term of one to three years. Apply to the owner on the premises,

MRS. JOHN C. BONTER.

Belleville, April 1, 1857. 32

NOTICE! NOTICE!

THE Public are respectfully cautioned not to pay to DAVID KAY, any Cash, or in any way transact business for

C. CLIFFORD.

Brewery, Belleville, May 19th, 1857. 39 4

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

County of Hastings, To Wit, } DONALD CAMPBELL, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLOTTE POTTS, Defendant. } B. R.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause to me directed, I have seized and taken the following land and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the fifteenth day of August, 1857, at 12 o'clock noon, viz:—The North half of Lot number 24, in the Ninth concession of Sidney and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres, patented Robert Potts May 22nd, 1851.

Also, Village Lot containing three-tenths of an acre, being composed of a part of the South East corner of Lot Number 13, in the first concession of the Township of Rawdon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff C. H.*

per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, May 7th, 1857. 38

VALUABIE PROPERTY for SALE

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to

SHELDON HAWLEY, *Trenton.*

February, 28th, 1857. (29)

STIRLING WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE Undersigned having leased for a term of years the

NEW STONE BUILDING,

lately erected by Mr. William Baker, would most respectfully acquaint the public generally, that the above establishment will be in full operation by the middle of MAY next, when they will be prepared to do any amount of

Carding, Fulling, Cloth Dressing

&c., with despatch, and

UPON REASONABLE TERMS.

The undersigned flatter themselves that with strict attention to their business, they will be enabled to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. The Machinery in this establishment is all new, and of the latest improved plans.

None but the best of workmen will be employed.

There is WATER and STEAM POWER attached, so as to be able to do business at

ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR,

which gives this establishment a decided advantage over all others of the kind in the County of Hastings.

☞ The highest price in CASH will be at all times paid for WOOL.

The Subscribers also beg to state that they will continue the business of

SASH and BLIND Manufacturing,

and will constantly keep in operation Planing Machines and Turning Lathes. They are now prepared to furnish to order any quantity of Sash, Blinds, Panel Doors, &c., &c., at the shortest notice, of such a quality and upon such terms as cannot be surpassed in the Province. Flooring dressed to order, and all description of Mouldings constantly kept on hand for sale. The public will do well by giving us a call before going elsewhere.

J. MERRIMAN & Co.

Stirling, April 2nd, 1857. 34

STIRLING GRIST AND FLOURING MILLS.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully inform his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has enlarged his Mills, and has added to them a large amount of new machinery of the latest improvement, and also a steam engine capable of grinding from

Six to Eight Hundred Bushels of Wheat Daily,

thereby rendering the above establishment equal to any in Canada.

People from all parts of the country can depend at all times on getting their griste of Wheat or other grain, no matter how large, so as to

RETURN HOME THE SAME DAY.

Having STEAM and WATER POWER, the Subscriber, will for the future be enabled to do business upon a

MUCH LARGER SCALE

than heretorore; and would beg to return his sincere thanks to the public generally, for their liberal support during the past ten years, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded so liberally on him.

HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, PEAS and OATS,

AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

WILLIAM BAKER.

Stirling, April 2nd, 1857. 33

Commercial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 48.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent on the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half-year ending 30th June next, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after Wednesday, 1st July next

Dividend upon instalment of new Stock will be paid at same rate

The Transfer Books will be closed on 13th June, and re-opened on 1st July

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Thursday, the 25th day of June next, in conformity with VIIIth clause of the Charter. The Chair will be taken at Noon.

At the said Meeting, the revised By-Laws, passed by the Board, will be submitted to the Shareholders for confirmation, as required by clause XIII of the Charter. By order of the Board,

C. S. ROSS, Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, 11th May, 1857. 39

FOR SALE.

A TWO HORSE TREADING POWER, with Circular Saw and Platform, suitable for sawing cord wood; or the power would suit for a Threshing Machine. Also the stables and storehouse occupied by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. Inquire of

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

Belleville, May 19, 1857. 39-3

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4 line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1857.

THE Election is past, and its result proves that the work devolved on the Republican party, is not yet complete. In all the Eastern and Northern portions of the country—in New-England, New-York, Ohio and the North-West—the Republican banner floats in triumph; while in Southern Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois—in short, wherever few newspapers are taken, and where common schools are too new and too feeble to have educated the present generation of voters—the black flag of Slavery obstructs the sunshine. A stranger to America might distinguish those portions of our country most blessed with Education, Intelligence, Thrift and Virtue, by scanning the returns of the Presidential contest of 1856. We have failed of present success, not because the people are against us, but because that large portion who did not hear or read the argument and do not know what were the real questions at issue, went almost solid against us, reversing the verdict which the great majority of the educated and intelligent endeavored to pronounce.

These facts indicate the path of pressing duty. With no unmanly repinings over what is irrevocable—with no abatement of heart or hope because the triumph of Liberty in her new ordeal is not won at the Long Island and White Plains of her struggle—with no shadow of regret that the responsibility of governing is not confided to her champions before the people were fully ready to sustain them—we begin afresh the work of diffusing that vital truth which, in regard to the concerns of this world, as well as of the next, makes free indeed. Now, in the Slave Power's heyday of victory, when its Ministers and servitors are gathering and plotting to make the most of their triumph and "crush out" the spirit which they vainly believe to be crucified and entombed—now, when the faint-hearted or cold-hearted, who lately basked in the sunshine of our premature hopes, are hauling off to repair damages and talking of abandoning the rugged arena of Politics for more quiet and flowery fields—now, in this hour of weariness and shadow, THE TRIBUNE renews its vows of eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the bodies or souls of men—to the shameful assumption that the benighted and feeble, whether in soul or body, are to be regarded and treated as the convenience or the prey of their wiser or stronger brethren—to the domination of despots or oligarchs whether of empires or plantations—to the enslavers of cities and kingdoms in Europe, or the breeders of children for the auction-block and the cotton-field in Virginia or Alabama.

The doctrine that no human being was ever created for the benefit or advantage of another—that all service between man and man should be free and reciprocal—that the laborer should not toil and sweat to pamper others' pride or minister to others' luxury, but for the sustenance and comfort of those near and dear to him—is destined to certain triumph. It must prevail, for God reigns, and Earth was not created to be a theater of injustice, oppression and misery forever. It must triumph; for all true prophecy affirms and the vindication of the Divine benignity imperatively requires it. It must triumph; for Democratic America cannot always remain the scoff of aristocrats and the shame of reformers and liberals throughout the Old World. It must triumph; for man's history is not a chaos or a riddle, but everywhere instinct with meaning; and no heroic effort ever failed of its effect—no drop of martyr-blood was ever shed in vain.

But even if we Republicans were disposed to fold our arms in slumber, our adversaries would not permit it. They are busy to-day in lengthening their cords and strengthening their stakes with a vigilance and activity which reveals a consciousness on their part that their dominion must be made forthwith, or their scepter will have forever departed. To day, myrmidons of the Slave Power threaten and harass Northern Mexico, are encamped in the heart of Central America, and waging a war of extermination on the distracted inhabitants of its petty Republics, while it by turns leers and scowls at Cuba, while its most ruthless bands are precipitated on devoted Kansas, under the protection and smiles of the Federal Administration. Even as we write, the telegraph informs us that twenty Free-State men, guilty of attempting to defend their homes against the rapine and violence of Buford's and Titus's blood thirsty bandits, have been convicted by Lecompte's Court of manslaughter! and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor as felons. This is but a fair specimen of what has long passed for "justice" in Kansas—a justice which takes the criminals into pay and aids them in hunting down, plundering and "wiping out" the innocent, whom it consigns to the State Prison if they are ever goaded into the madness of resisting their oppressors. Such crimes and wrongs as unhappy Kansas has for twelve months endured, even Hungary or Poland has never known; and the power at whose instigation these villainies were and are perpetrated sits enthroned at the White House, and has just achieved another four years' ascendancy in the Federal Government. Who, in view of those facts, can say that Republicans may now pile their arms, even for an hour?

THE TRIBUNE will be, as it has been, a Political journal—avowedly, though not exclusively so. It recognizes the truth that Freedom and Slavery are here grappled in deadly conflict, and that in the result one of them must lose all control over the Federal Government. But, while it gives prominence and emphasis to the discussion and elucidation of the great issues of the day, it sinks none of the characteristics of a business and Family Newspaper. The proceedings of Congress, like those in Kansas, will be watched and reported by an able and fearless corps of Correspondents, while from London, Paris, Constantinople, Havana, San Francisco, Albany, and other centers of interest, our special advices will be, as they have been, fresh and reliable. A member of our Editorial corps—Bayard Taylor—is now in Northern Europe, and will spend the Winter in Sweden, Lapland, Russia, thence making his way next season across Siberia and Tartary to the mouth of the Amour, and thence homeward by the Pacific and California, unless some change of route shall promise greater interest and profit to our readers, for whom alone he will write regularly throughout his adventurous journey, which is likely to require two years for its completion. Our reports of the most interesting Lectures, Public Meetings, &c., will be full and reliable, and our Foreign and Domestic News made up with a careful regard to the condensation into our ample columns of the greatest amount of intelligence that is consistent with the use of type of generous size. In short, if we fail to make THE TRIBUNE worth its cost, it shall not be for want of expenditure or effort.

If it be deemed desirable by Republicans that THE TRIBUNE should be circulated in their several localities, we urge them to see that Clubs be made up and forwarded in due season. The Post-masters are semi-officially admonished not to aid our circulation, but to urge instead that of journals deemed "sound" and "National" by the compatriots of Atchison and Stringfellow. We ask live Republicans everywhere to take care that these efforts be not effectual to quench the light of Freedom in the murky mists of Slavery.

TERMS

DAILY TRIBUNE, per annum $6 00

SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy, per annum $3 00
Two copies, per annum 5 00
Five copies, per annum 11 25
Ten copies to one address..........20 00

We send The Semi-weekly Tribune to Clergymen at $2 per year.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy, per annum ....$ 2 00
Three copies, per annum........... 5 00
Five copies, per annum 8 00
Ten copies, per annum............ 12 00

Twenty copies, to one address, and any larger number, at the rate of $1 per annum $20 00

Twenty copies, to address of each subscriber, and any larger number, at the rate of $1 20 each $24

The United States Postage must be prepaid, 26 cts. on Weekly, 52 cts. on Semi-Weekly, and $1 56 on the Daily Tribune.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy.

We continue to send the Weekly Tribune to clergymen at $1 per year.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

Money may be remitted for subscriptions in letters at our risk; but the Postmaster at the place where the letter is mailed should be made acquainted with its contents, and keep a description of the bills. When drafts can be obtained, they are much safer than to send bills.

Bills of any specie-paying bank in the United States or Canada received at par for subscriptions.

We have no travelling agents. Any one wishing to receive THE TRIBUNE need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclose the money, write the name of the subscriber, with his Post-Office, County and State, and direct the letter to

GREELEY & McELRATH,
33.3m Tribune Office, New York.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, To Wit:
JAMES BLACKLOCK, C. C.
vs.
JOHN VANNORNAN and CHRISTOPHER C. LAFONTAINE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause, I have seized and taken the following Lands and tenements of the Defendant, Christopher C. LaFontaine, which I will offer for sale under a Writ of Venditione Exponas, on SATURDAY THE 18th day of JULY, 1857, at my Office in Belleville, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz: Being composed of a part of Lot number six, in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow,—commencing on the road now travelled to the second concession of Thurlow, on the north-west corner of the Lot sold to James Nosworthy, then north-westerly along said road to the side-line between Lots numbers five and six; then along said side line two chains ten links, more or less, then north eighty eight degrees west, until it be intersected by a line produced from the south-west side-line of James Nosworthy's Lot, reserving the right to open a street across said Lot.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 7th April, 1857. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit,
WILLIAM AITKINS, Plaintiff, C. P.
vs.
PHŒBE RANNEY, Defendent.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas of Toronto, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Phœbe Ranney, at the suit of William Aitkins the younger; I have seized and taken in Execution, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Defendant, Phœbe Ranney, in and to the lands and tenements hereinafter mentioned, which I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Town of Belleville, in said County, on Saturday the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty seven, at 12 o'clock noon, namely:—All those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situated, lying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Canada, and better known as follows: being lot number ten and twelve, in the first concession, South of the Slash Road in the said Township of Tyendinaga, and also that certain part of lot number eleven, in the said first concession, South of the Slash Road, butted and bounded as follows: commencing on the Western limit of said lot, number eleven, on the Northwest bank of the Salmon River, thence South sixteen degrees East, following the side line of said lot to the centre of the said River; thence Northerly, following the centre of the said river to a point on a course North, eighty-two degrees thirty minutes, East from the course first stated; from thence, South eighty-two degrees thirty minutes West, to the place of beginning. Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land, containing three quarters of an acre, being composed of part of said lot, number eleven, in said first concession, south of the road and known as Village lot number four, on the South side of Main Street in the Village of Milltown, (formerly called Smithville,) said Village lot being one hundred and nine feet in front on said street, and one hundred and ninety-six feet in depth, all in the said Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings aforesaid, with the actual and reputed appurtenances unto the said parcels of land belonging. Also all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement about one hundred and forty acres, more or less, and being composed of Lot number twenty in the fifth concession of the said Township of Huntingdon aforesaid.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff, C. H.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, March 9th, 1857. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit:
HENRY C. SAYLORS,
vs. B. R.
ADAM HENRY MEYERS.

BY virtue of a Wirt of Fieri Facias in the above cause, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which by virtue of a Writ of Venditione Exponas, I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the 20th day of June, 1857, viz:—All the right, title and interest of the said Defendant of, in or to lot number seventeen in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, 27, as shown by the Commercial Bank Plan of part of lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also, lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, on Willard's Block, Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also part of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the East side of the river Trent, more fully described by a Deed of Bargain and Sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April, 1846; also lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village lot in Trenton, devised by Will of A. H. Meyers, deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H. Meyers, deceased, from John McAulay, at the mouth of the river Trent, and devised by the Will of the deceased A. H. Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the East half of lot 3 in broken concession A., devised by said A. H. Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also lots numbers two and three in the Easterly part of lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the Plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment of lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H. Meyers, deceased; also lot number 16 first concession Elzevir; also W. ½ of lot number 20, 8th concession Marmora; also lot number 4, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also lot number 6, 5th concession Hungerford; also lot number 3, 3rd concession of Thurlow; also lot number 6, 1st concession Huntingdon; also W. ½ 11 in the broken front of Thurlow; also N ½ 3, 2nd concession Thurlow; also lot number 31, 8th concession Thurlow; also lot number 5, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following lots in the village of Annwood, in the County of Hastings, viz:—138, 139, 140, on the North side of King street, lot number 142 in rear of lot number 138, lot number 141 in the rear of said lot 139, and broken lot in rear of 140, the said last three lots being on the South West of Heber street; also lot number 18 in the 2nd concession of Hungerford; also the rear halves of lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff C. H.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 14th March, 1857. 30 13w

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit.
JAMES J. FARLEY, Plaintiff, Q. B.
vs.
JOSEPH CANNIFF, JOHN CANNIFF the younger, JOSEPH BININGER, Defendants.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause to me directed, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the fourth day of July 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, viz.—All the right, title, and equity of redemption and interest of the Defendants, or either of them, of, in, and to Village Lot number fifty-nine, on the East side of Centre street, according to a Plan made for Joseph Canniff, bearing date December 1853, made by J. W. Nash, D. P. L. S., of part of Lot numbers five and six, in the third concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff C. H.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, March 27th, 1857. 32

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop. S. B. SMITH.
Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4

J. & J. BOOTH.

1857. SPRING GOODS! 1857.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just received per RAILWAY, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEWLY IMPORTED SPRING GOODS, suitable for the *MERCHANT TAILORING* Department of their Trade, which they are now prepared to **Make up to Order**, or to *SELL in the CLOTH*, as may be required. Those who wish to purchase Cloths in the *Material or Garment*, will find an *extensive assortment to select from*. They have also on hand a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED
STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

consisting of *Business and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests*, in great variety of material, *suitable for the Spring Trade.*

TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

Who require to keep READY-MADE CLOTHING, they can offer an *advantage*, as their *stock is larger than heretofore*, and *adapted in sizes and material to suit this Market.* ☞ A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade.

☞ They have also on hand a great variety of *Hats, Caps, Shirt Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Neckties, Umbrellas, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Carpet Bags, &c.*

J. & J. BOOTH.
March 16th, 18 7. Belleville, Front Street, next door to Messrs. Holton & Co (30)

TO THE TRADE!

THE NEW WHOLESALE ROOMS for Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., are now open at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, BELLEVILLE,
P. ONEILL, PROPRIETOR.

Having completed his Immense Stock for the SPRING Season, respectfully invites an early visit from the Trade. He is prepared to do business at Montreal and New York prices.

His store is so CENTRAL, there will be a **considerable saving** to his Customers, both of TIME and MONEY. Sample Patterns will be forwarded when wished for, and the strictest attention paid to orders, through Post or otherwise.

The rapid advancement this house has made, and the reputation it has sustained, will, he feels assured, inspire ample confidence in the minds of those who may wish to open large accounts during the ensuing seasons.

Hours of Business for the Trade, are from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. The Prices are marked in PLAIN FIGURES on all Goods.

☞ *TERMS WILL BE FOUND LIBERAL.*

BELLEVILLE, February 1st, 1857. P. O'NEILL. (24)

EXPRESS DAILY LINE.
PICTON, BELLEVILLE, &c.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
1857. 1857.

"BAY OF QUINTE."
F. A. CARRELL, MASTER.

LEAVES (Sundays excepted,) Belleville for Kingston, Picton, and intermediate ports, every Morning at SEVEN o'clock, Grand Trunk Railroad time.

RETURNING,
Leaves Kingston every Afternoon at half-past THREE o'clock.

Connects at Kingston with the Grand Trunk East and West Express Trains; the Rome and Watertown Railroad; the Lake and River Royal Mail-Line; and the American, Cape Vincent and Rideau Steamers.

☞ Cabs and Omnibusses in waiting to convey Passengers to and from the Cars, Steamboats and Hotels.

The Bay of Quinte, generally known as the Garden of Canada, ranks in scenery amongst the most beautiful in America, and is a favorite resort of the tourist and invalid.

The above swift and elegant Steamer has been built expressly for the route after which she has been named.

Passengers from Belleville, should they so desire, will be permitted to sleep on board prior to the morning of departure.

☞ Berths and State Rooms Free.
Kingston, May 1st, 1857. 39

Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.
THROUGH FREIGHT & PASSAGE BOAT.

THE STEAMER
1857. 1857.
"ST. HELEN,"
C. B. CRYSLER, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular Weekly Trips from the Head of the Bay and Belleville to Montreal, as follows, namely:—

—DOWNWARD—
WILL LEAVE

Trenton every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Belleville " do at 12 " noon.
Kingston " do at 9 " P. M.
for Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday evening.

—UPWARD—
WILL LEAVE

Montreal every Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Kingston every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.
for Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton on Saturday evening.

The ST. HELEN has an Upper Cabin, and excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Pretty, Belleville; J. A. Glassford, Montreal; or the Captain on board.
Kingston, April, 1857. 38

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A FARM in Thurlow, containing 100 acres, about 8 miles from Belleville; 40 acres cleared, 2 frame houses, a small orchard, and timber out for a new frame barn, and 60 acres heavy timbered land. Price, £450; half down, balance in 8 yearly payments.

ALSO, IN BELLEVILLE,
Three Town Lots near the new College, on the Plank Road, commanding a splendid view of the Town, country, and Bay. Price for the block, 3 lots, £350.

ALSO, IN BELLEVILLE,
Six Town Lots near the Depot, on the sidewalk and gravel road. These lots are well situated for business stands. Three small houses on them.

ALSO, IN BELLEVILLE,
Four frame Houses and Lots near Dr. Ridley's residence, on Church and Wharf Streets, for sale or exchange for Western lands.

ALSO, IN AMELIASBURGH,
500 acres of splendid farm land, 220 acres improved; 3 miles from Belleville. Price £10 per acre.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
A span of Carriage Horses, five years old; 3 Mares in foal; 2 Colts two years old past. Also 1 Mowing and Reaping Machine, and Horse Rake.

ALSO, TO LEASE,
For 10 or 15 years, the stone building and premises on Front Street, Belleville, opposite the Commercial Buildings, at present occupied by Dennis Shannon and Peter Salladin. Apply to the proprietor,
36 R. J. EVERITT.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No 18, in the 12th con'n Rawdon; about 30 acres cleared land on this Lot, with a new frame dwelling house 48 × 24.

Lot No 13, in the 13th con'n Rawdon.
Lot No 3, in the 4th con'n Marmora.
E. ½ Lot No 12, in the 7th con'n Marmora.
E. ½ Lot No 3 in the 11th con'n Huntingdon.
Village Lot No 2, South side Front-st, Stirling, (adjoining Mr. Bull's Store).
Park Lots, No's 7 and 8, on the East side of Henry street, Stirling Village.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN J. HASLETT, P. L. Surveyor.
Belleville, Feb. 24, 1857. (27)

TO LET,

IN the flourishing Village of Stirling,—a Two Story Stone Building, 30 × 60, suitable for a Store and Dwelling, situated in the best part of the village. For particulars, apply to the subscriber,
13 W. JUDD.

THE Railroad Celebration
—IN—
Belleville, will take place on the
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

is expected to arrive in Belleville, by a Special Train from Quebec, in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the BELLEVILLE RAILROAD CELEBRATION and the public Generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
—OF—
M. GILLEN,
where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

Hardware,

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the fastidious, in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favor him with a call, during her sojourn here.

"There's no Time to be Lost."

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and Judge for Yourselves.

"*God Save the Queen.*"

ALL persons Indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855 6.
Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

FRESH ARRIVALS!
FOR THE
SPRING
OF 1857.

THE Subscriber is just opening out a large stock of

English Paper and Stationery

of superior quality, imported directly from the Old Country by himself, expressly for the Belleville Market, and having had considerable experience in such articles, he can confidently recommend the above as inferior to none ever offered before in Belleville.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

The subscriber has just received a variety of GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'s, and CARHART & NEEDHAM'S **Celebrated Melodeons!**

These Instruments are pronounced by all who have ever seen them, to be superior in tone and finish, to any other Instrument of the kind manufactured. These Instruments will be SOLD AT THE

Manufacturers' Prices,

with the addition of Freight and Duty, thereby securing to purchasers as good a Melodeon, and at as low a price as if he were purchasing from the manufacturer himself.

☞ A large quantity of SHEET MUSIC constantly on hand.

JAS. HARRISON, Front Street.
Belleville, 1857. (11)

Bakery and Feed Store,
OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE, FRONT ST.

THE undersigned having opened a new Flour and Feed Store, in the premises lately occupied by James Fleming, begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville that he will at all times be willing to supply them with Bread, Flour and all kinds of coarse grain, at as liberal rates for cash, as any other establishment in town; his terms being strictly CASH, all articles will be placed at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURE.

He will also keep constantly on hand an assortment of CONFECTIONARY, which will be sold either by Wholesale or Retail, at prices to defy competition.

CASH PAID FOR
PEAS, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, Lard, &c.
GEORGE MOTLEY.
Belleville, March 16th, 1857. 31 3m

DR. HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE!

THE MOST VALUABLE
Spring and Summer Medicine in the World!!

TESTIMONY.

The following Letter shows in a remarkable manner what the FOREST WINE and PILLS are doing in every part of the Country. It was sent to my Agent in St. Thomas, C. W., who transmitted it to me. The writer of it is unknown to me and must be altogether disinterested except for the public good.

SOUTHWOLD, February 23rd, 1856.

MR. PARISH, ST. THOMAS.—As you are Agent for Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills, I feel it my duty to address you a few lines. My son Robert aged 20 years, was taken with Typhus Fever and Inflammation of the Lungs in February, 1855. He was then living seventy miles from me. I received a letter, saying, if I wanted to see him alive, I must come immediately. I saddled my horse at once, rode down, and found my son so bad, he could not rise out of bed. I desired to bring him home, but the doctor said it would be death to remove him. After leaving him nine weeks in this wretched condition, I succeeded in bringing him home a mere skeleton. I directly procured the services of the best physician in these parts, who, after sounding him, pronounced his lungs badly diseased. He ordered Cod Liver Oil and Port Wine for my son, who took nine bottles without the least benefit, and during all this time he raised large quantities of noxious matter daily, with occasional spitting of blood. He became so weak that he could neither dress nor undress, and all who saw him, said "it was no use to doctor, as he would not recover." I saw advertized some wonderful remedies for consumption, which I procured, but it failed to do him any good. "Ah," said my neighbors, "its no use, he can't be cured; he will die in the fall." A friend of mine, however, recommended your Forest Wine and Pills. Without delay I hastened to your store, and procured a bottle of the Forest Wine, and a box of the Forest Pills, and gave him some that night, and, to use his own words, he says: "Father, I think this medicine will do me good; I felt it glow so all about my stomach." The next morning he ate more breakfast than he had at any time since first taken ill, and from that time he began to get well very fast. With the Pills and eight bottles of the Wine, he was perfectly cured. He has now been at work for more than a month, and is hearty and well.

Since I have seen the good effects of your Forest Remedies on my son, I have recommended them to different people, and I know of three ladies who have taken them for Nervous Debility, with the happiest results.

I take the liberty of sending you these few lines, hoping you will make the case of my son known, that others afflicted, may know what will cure them. EDWARD LEECH.

We, the undersigned, know the foregoing statement to be true.
ROBERT LEECH,
ISAAC WALTER,
GEORGE HICKS,
JUDE ALLEN.

The Forest Wine and Pills are Sovereign Remedies for all the following complaints, and it should be understood that it is the medical influence of both Remedies acting together in the blood which exert the wonderful effects in the cure of obstinate diseases. Although the Pills alone are a never-failing Remedy in all such cases as require only purgatives, yet in Chronic diseases both the Wine and Pills are absolutely necessary.

The FOREST WINE and PILLS are warranted to cure the most severe Colds, Coughs, and pain in the Breast, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism and Gout. The Wine and Pills cure the Fever Ague, for which complaint they have acquired a high reputation. Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum Sore Eyes and every kind of Humor, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Debility, Night Sweats, and Weakly State of the Constitution. Bilious Disorders, Foul Stomach and Morbid condition of the Bowels, Headaches, Nervous Disorders and General Derangement of the System. Affections of the Bladder, Bronchitis, Bilious Colic, Bowel Complaints, Dropsy, Flatulency, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Bones, Scrofula, and all other complaints which arise from Impure Blood and disordered state of the system.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Forest Pills Twenty-five Cents per Box.

General Depot, No. 64 Walker Street, N. York.

AGENTS in Belleville—E. Chandler, R. Holden, Druggists; Stirling—G. H. Boulter, Geo. E. Bull; Frankford—Scott Marshall; Madoc—A. F. Wood; Thomasburgh—Jones & Vandervoort; Tweed—G. A. Munro; Shannonville—F. Warwick; Consecon—Wm. B. Whittier; Hillier—Philip Flagler; Wellington—J. Cummings; Demorestville—Jas. Hart; Bloomfield—P. Clark; Ameliasburgh—R. C. H. Cotter; Rednersville—Jas. Redner, and kept by one or more respectable druggists in almost every city and village in the Union and British Colonies. 12

ALL HAIL!
Something for the Million!
PROF. WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WE call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color and keep it from falling to extreme old age in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

For sale by R. Holden & Co. 4y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to cure diseases in Horses, viz:—Influenza (especially), Swellings in the legs, Dropsy in the chest, Ring-bone, Bone spavin, Pole evil, Blood spavin, Split hoofs, and all diseases to which horses are subject; in proof of which he can refer to several Farmers of experience in this vicinity.

He will be found at his Hotel, TORONTO HOUSE, Front street.

ISAAC FANNING.
Belleville, Dec. 15, 1856. 17

NEW TIN SHOP,
Corner of Front & Bridge Streets, directly under the new Job Printing Establishment of B. R. Ketcheson.

H. K. LYON,

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public, that he has opened a SHOP in the above mentioned premises, where he may be may be found until the next fire. He intends to manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of all articles usually found in his line of business. He would also say that he is prepared to execute all orders in JOB WORK, such as Roofing, Eavetrough Conductors, Hot Air Pipes, and all other Jobs connected with the Trade, with despatch, and in a manner he trusts satisfactory to those who may employ him.

From his experience in, and the attention he intends to devote to business, he trusts to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Iron, and Paper Rags, taken in exchange. 28

FOR SALE.

A HALF an acre of Land, in a most eligible situation on *Church Street*, adjoining the premises of E. Fidlar Esq.
Terms easy. Apply to JNO. O'HARE.
September 15th, 1856. 5

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING, for sale by
JOHN LEWIS.
Belleville, July 9, 1856. 46

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED,)
ARE MADE TO
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF
Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, *Clerk of Steamer Clarion.*

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.
Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.
GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system, and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
AND SOLD BY
R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, C. G. Le Vesconte, Belleville; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton; and by all Druggists everywhere. Tuttle, Moses & Northrup, General Agents for Canada. 10

THE GREATEST
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

HAS DISCOVERED in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
FROM THE WORST SCROFULA DOWN TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases—both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rheum.

Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have already in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums nor haws about it, suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I knew the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old, and to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy-looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it had been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed, they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it; on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 129 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

E. W. Palmer, Wholesale Agent at Kingston, and for sale by Dr. Coleman, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville; C. Haight, Picton; John Edgar, Napanee; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton. 50

Lands for Sale.
TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.
500 ACRES.

LOTS numbers 1, 2, and S. ½ of 3 in the 6th concession of Seymour, County of Northumberland, are for sale. Terms liberal. Apply, if by letter post paid, to

J. J. KINGSMILL, Barrister, Guelph, C. W.
July 20th, 1856. 49

NEW TREATMENT.
BUFFALO
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis, Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secrecy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!
THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin, as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases and Glandular Swellings.

Every species of interior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or ITCH) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application.—Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles the joints, and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, & TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivaled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns and Scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvelous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the French and English armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval to Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Fistula,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Gout,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Lumbago,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
Mercurial Erupt'n,	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds.
Piles,	Sore Heads,	

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 224 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 2

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Oils, Oils, Oils.

OLIVE, Solar Sperm, Masonic Sperm, Machine, Cod, Tanners, Lard, Boiled Linseed, Raw Linseed, Kerosene, Bleached Whale, Pale Seal, &c., &c., for sale by the Cask, Barrel, or Gallon, at
HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE,
15 Front Street, Belleville

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1857. NO. 42.

The Hastings Chronicle.

A COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL, is published every Wednesday, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s 6d.—When delivered by Carrier, 2s 6d extra will be charged.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S
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119 *Nassau Street, New York, and No. 10, State Street, Boston.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., are Agents for the "HASTINGS CHRONICLE," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.

Business Directory.

G. G. GERMAN,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.
TERMS CASH.
BELLEVILLE, C. W. 42

MR. W. H. PONTON,
REGISTER COUNTY OF HASTINGS, Barrister and Attorney, &c. &c.
Belleville, Jan. 1, 1857. (21)

G. E. HENDERSON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.—Office in Victoria Buildings, under the *Chronicle* Office. (19)

R. P. JELLETT,
Barrister & Attorney at Law.
BELLEVILLE, C. W. 37

P. V. DORLAND, M. D.
OFFICE AT THE RESIDENCE OF HIS brother, the late E. G. Dorland M. D., Front St., Belleville. N. B.—Gratuitous advice and attendance on the poor on Mondays. (34)

L. H. HENDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public,—Office, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. (45)

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AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and General Broker, Belleville. (46)

CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
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I. S. FARRELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, FRONT Street, Belleville, Opposite the Victoria Buildings. (23)

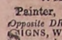
GILLESPIE & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville. (13)

DAILY STAGE TO MADOC.
LEAVES Belleville every week day at 7½ o'clock A. M., arriving in Madoc at 4 P. M.—Leaves Moon's Hotel, Madoc, at 8 o'clock A. M., reaching Belleville at 4 P. M. Fare 5s.
ANSON B. ROSS, JOHN CANNIFF.
May 1st, 1857. 93

J. E. LENT,
DEALER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN Marble, opposite the Registry Office, Belleville, C. W. All orders for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, Monuments, Furniture tops, &c., punctually attended to. 12

WILSON'S SALOON.
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c., FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, Oct. 27, 1855. 14

UNDERTAKER.
THOS. HARDY BEGS TO INFORM THE Inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the Stock of Coffins, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers. The Hearse will be sent free of charge within the Corporation. Terms liberal.
Belleville Dec. 1855. 15

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold himself in readiness, on reasonable notice, to tune and repair Piano Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs, in Belleville and vicinity. Orders may be left at Harrison's or Duff's Book Stores, or at Coleman's Boarding House, on Front Street, near the upper bridge.
23 H. C. MASON.

WM. W. McARTHUR,
Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
Opposite DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE.
SIGNS, Window Blinds, &c., painted with neatness and despatch. Glazing or Paper Hanging done on short notice. Furniture varnished or painted, or both, in the best style.
All orders left with Dr. Coleman will be punctually attended to.
Belleville, April 21, 1857. 35-6m

PAPER & STATIONERY.
224 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
THE Subscriber has during the past winter, greatly increased his facilities for doing a wholesale Paper & Stationery business. He will have in Stock, in a few days, nearly two hundred tons of Wrapping, Writing, and Printing Paper, Plain and Ornamental Stationery, &c. &c.
Having made all his foreign purchases in person previous to the recent advance in the price of paper in Britain, he is able to execute such orders as he may be favored with early, at a shade under the prices of last year.
Orders per post receive prompt attendtion.
JAMES CHALMERS.
N. B.—40 tons of Superior Roofing Felt for sale cheap. 35-6m

JOB-WORK of all kinds, printing in colors, &c, neatly executed at the *Chronicle* office.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Governor.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
Head Office.
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25	2	3	3	1	19	8
30	2	9	4	2	5	2
35	2	16	7	2	11	10
40	3	5	6	3	0	0
45	3	17	3	3	10	9
50	4	13	0	4	5	3
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These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.
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MONARCH
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital: £300,000. | Accumulated Fund £200,000.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parl'ment.
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THE MONTREAL FIRE, LIFE AND INLAND Navigation Assurance Co. Capital £200,000.
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☞ The undersigned continue to Insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, *Agents.*
Belleville, June, 1857. 20

HEADLEY'S MARBLEIZED GRANITE.
W. H. VANTASSEL,
AGENT for the sale of County Rights to manufacture HEADLEY's new Building material in Canada East and West, and in New Brunswick. Patented March, 1856.
All communications addressed (post-paid) to W. H. VANTASSEL, Railroad House, Belleville, C. W., will receive immediate attention. 30

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, C. W.
THIS Establishment, erected in the most pleasant and prominent part of the City, is approaching completion, and when finished will combine all that skill and money can supply, to render it one of the most desirable Hotels yet constructed. The Hotel will be finished in a style unsurpassed in this country. The chambers are lighted by Gas, and each story is supplied with Bath Rooms and Water Closets.
The proprietor of this Establishment respectfully announces that the House will be OPEN on or before the 20th of MAY, for the accommodation of the public.
Permanent Boarders will be taken at reasonable rates.
Transient Guests, $2 00 per Day.
A. C. JOSLIN.
Toronto, April 29, 1857. 38

TIME FOR
18  57.
WM. NORTHGRAVES,
HAS just purchased for Cash a large assortment of **New Goods,** in his line, consisting of
GOLD AND SILVER, ENGLISH AND GENEVA PATENT LEVER AND CYLINDER WATCHES,
of every description, which he will Warrant to be of the best quality. Also a neat assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
consisting of WEDDING AND FANCY RINGS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, CHAINS, KEYS, SEALS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, THIMBLES, &c., which he will sell *Cheaper* than any other house in Belleville.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, repaired, cleaned and Warranted; and he challenges CANADA to produce better workmanship.
At his old stand, opposite Gillespie & Co.'s Store, Front Street.
WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watchmaker.
Belleville, Dec. 11th, 1856. (16)

Poet's Corner.

From the Albion.

LETTER FROM THE MAN IN THE MOON TO HIS ASTRONOMICAL FRIEND.

O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!

At last, my dear Pry, I have mastered the doubt—
Eureka! the marvellous secret is out,
Which has baffled our keenest star-gazers' pursuit,
With all their sharp eyes and big lenses to boot.
O Friend! by long watching and waiting endeared,
How oft, and how vainly we've pondered and peered
At the great yellow Planet there rolling below,
To learn if it really were peopled or no!
We could make out grand peaks with illustrious crowns,
Nay, discern here and there what we fancied were towns;
But what sort of beings (if any) were there,
Our shrewdest savans had all failed to declare.

Last evening, my new patent glass all complete,
'Mid the wheels and the pulleys on taking my seat,
I brought its great eye on the problem to bear
Point blank, with a truly magnificent stare;
And, presto! a city of wonderful shows
On the field of our vision distinctly arose.
And lo, (if you please, no incredulous smiles!)
As we gazed down on streets stretching miles upon miles,
I saw the whole scene, like an uncovered hive,
With the queerest of creatures was swarming alive!
They seemed of two species—one, bearded and slim,
Lean, bifid, ungainly in body and limb,
(So far as my lenses their make could arrest—
For, remember, they all were but pigmies at best;)
But the other—my stars, 'twas a sight to behold!
You must see it yourself, for the half can't be told;
Such facial exposure! such low-purified taste!
Such almost invisible smallness of waist!
Such conical grandeur diverging from thence
In kirtled penumbras so strangely *immense,*
A round rood of sunshine, 'twere sooth to assert,
Is swept into night by the sweep of one skirt,
As it glides up and down the discomfitted street
Without the least semblance of ankles or feet!
Ah, lose not a moment my dear Mr. Pry—
Don't wink till you're with me—O Earth World! O my!

P. S.—Our feminine spiders, as science records,
Are wont to wax huge by devouring their lords;
Can it be the same custom obtained *there,* and hence
The fair monsters' growth at their victims' *expense?*

New York, 1857. W. P. P.

LABOR SAVING WASHING FLUID.

A Scene in a Stage Coach in 1849.

BY OSSIAN E. DODGE.

Riding through the interior of Maine in 1849 in a rough stage, we happened on one occasion to have for a fellow traveller, a tall, raw-boned, broad-shouldered, long-haired countrymen, whose large features and honest and fearless expression revealed him at once to be from the Green Mountains. As the stage was about leaving Farmington—every seat crowded—it was hailed by a small, thin, consumptive individual who begged the driver to take him on board as a passenger, for a few miles, even if he had to be stowed away in the boot, as his health was too feeble for him to walk, and his business demanded that he should be in the next town that evening.

"Sorry I can't accommodate you," replied the driver, "every seat occupied inside and out."

The Vermonter here thrust his head out of the window and exclaimed—"hold on driver! The man ain't well! I'll hold him in my lap before I'll have him left behind!"

'All right!' says the driver, "so much made extra, if you'll hold him. Jump in my man, and make yourself as comfortable as you can, for its stinging cold this morning."

The man got in, seated himself on the knees of the big Vermonter, and in pulling about him his old camlet cloak, revealed a black quart junk bottle.

Thinking that it contained spirits—one of the passengers, a sailor, remarked 'can't you treat, Captain?'

'I haven't anything to treat with!' smilingly replied the thin man, 'my bottle contains washing fluid, which though excellent for cleaning clothes, is far from palatable as a beverage!'

'Thunder!' exclaimed the Vermonter, raising the new comer from his knees as he would a kitten. 'You said *washing fluid* didn't you?' 'Yes sir!' gasped the thin man; 'but I—I—hope I didn't give offence!'

The Vermonter remained silent for a few moments, then burst out into a loud ringing, boisterous laugh and exclaimed—'I beg pardon, gentlemen, for my momentary anger, but I'll tell you a little incident in my life, and if you don't then say I have reason to hate washing fluid, I'll pay for the dinners at Bangor.'

To a grateful, convulsed and attentive audience the Vermonter now related his 'experience,' but as no language but his own can convey an idea of its richness, we'll give his own words.

'Well, gentlemen, I live in the State of Vermont, and in the village of—well 'taint no particular matter where I live, the story is just as good without being located; so as before stated, I live in good old glorious Vermont, in one of the handsomest little villages that ever stood out doors. I have a wife and a little baby, live in a comfortable story and a half house, and for the past year have boarded a young physician who will probably, some time or other, be master of his profession—if he ever does,—but a more careless fellow about stowing away his drugs and stuff, never lived, that's *certain.* Howsomever, that's neither *here* nor *there* at this part of the story; a year ago, my wife didn't enjoy very good health—nor she didn't *enjoy her bad* health neither, very well, as far as that's concerned, but it came mighty hard for her to do the work of the family, such as doin' up the kitchen work and such things, and washing all the clothes beside; for you see her child wasn't born then, and the washin' allers made wife sick for a day or two. So you see I was hoppin' mad because I couldn't find a good girl to do the work, and the washin' particularly, and one day I was talking about it in the store hard by, and the merchant says he to me, says he:—

There aint no necessity for having a wash-woman now, says he, 'for I have got a dozen bottles of Patent Labor Saving Fluid, that'll make your clothes just as clean as new, by just stirring 'em up in a tub with a stick, and lettin' 'em hang on a line to dry.'

'What do you charge for a bottle of it? says I.

'Well, seein' it's you,' says he, 'you may have it for seventy-five cents, though I calculate to sell'em generally for a dollar a bottle.'

If sixty-two and a half cents will pay for a bottle of it, says I, I'll take one home and say nothin' more about it.'

'Well, seein' its you,' says he, take it along, but don't tell nobody what you paid for it, for 'twould ruin my business with the neighbors. But,' says he, winkin' with his left eye kind o' slyly, 'after you've used it once or twice, and find that it starts the dirt as I tell you 'twill, I'd like for you to give me a recommendation to put in the newspapers—same's they do for itch intment and sich like—and I'll make it all right at the end of the quarter.'

'Certainly,' says I, 'if the fluid comes up to the scratch I'll do the handsome thing by you.' Well, gentlemen, this was on a Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, and I took my big black bottle of fluid, put it in my overcoat pocket, and started for home. Now, says I to myself, says I 'wife always picks up her clothes Sunday night, puts 'em in a heap, and does up the washing Monday morning after breakfast, and it would be a capital joke for me to say nothin' about the fluid, but get up early Monday morning while she is asleep, put the clothes in a tub, pour on the fluid, stir 'em up with a stick, and then hang 'em up to dry. Lord!' says I to myself right in the street, loud as I am talkin' now, 'I'll *do* it by ginger, if I have to get up at two o'clock in the mornin'. So when I got home, I just takes the bottle of fluid out in the wood shed, and pokes it up on a high shelf among a lot of old beer bottles and blackin' boxes, and went whistling around the house just as if nothin' hadn't happened.

Saturday night I went to market just the same as usual, and Sunday we both went to church in the forenoon, and staid at home and talked about our future prospects in the afternoon, but I kept up a terrible thinking about that fluid, but didn't let on but what I expected she would do the washing next morning—same's ever. Well after a while we went to bed, I didn't sleep much *that* night, I kept thinkin' all the time about stirrin' up that tub o' clothes, and gettin' 'em out to dry before daylight. Once I got into a short doze and dreamed I was a swimming across a deep pond of washing fluid, and the rocks at the bottom and both sides, were all putrified shirt bosoms and pillow cases; and I thought there was an old woman standin' on the banks who kept stirrin' on us with a long pole. I reckon I woke up about five o'clock, for 'twas about half way 'tween daylight and dark, and I could just see a little streak of light on top of the Green Mountains. I turns over and looks at my sweet little wife, and she was sleeping as sound as a dead salmon; so I carefully slid out o'bed, hurries on my clothes, and in less than ten minutes, had the old wash tub filled clear to the top with all my wife's *white* clothes, and all that I could find of my own. I pours in about a pailful and a half of clean rain water, and then goes out in the wood-shed, takes down the bottle of fluid, walks back to the tub and pours her all in. Lord! but it would a done you good to heard it *sis* for about a minute!

'Well,' says I to myself, 'if that's the dirt comin' out it makes a good deal of *noise* about it anyhow, and I guess it's a doing the thing up handsomely! So after lettin' it *sis* about a minute, I takes up an old broom handle that was standin' in the corner, and wallops the thing about like a lamb's tail in fly time for about 3 minutes, and then takes hold of 'em with my hands to string 'em out on the fence to dry.

But, gentlemen, you'd better b'lieve I dropped that ere pile o'duds *mighty sudden!* Billin' water wasn't a *circumstance* to 'em, and afore I could get my hands into a pail of fresh water I thought 'pon my soul, I should lose 'em both. For about a minit I was as mad as a scratched kitten, but I finally thought I wouldn't wake up my wife with my hollering but hang out the biling duds with the old broom handle, and let'em drean on the fence. But the plaguy thing never *cooled* to the last minute, and every time a drop of the pesky fluid spattered on my hands, face or legs, it burnt wors'n melted sealing wax. Why, gentlemen, you haint no *idee* how the infernal stuff *did* burn! Fire wasn't a *shadder* to it. Well, I soon got tired of *that* sport, and 'fore I'd got half of the musn't mention 'ems on the fence I just washed off my hands, and face, and legs, for I wasn't dressed, you know, and streaked it off to bed like a scart weasel. But I couldn't sleep a wink; my hands pained me so that I had to keep a blowin' on 'em to keep from bellowing like a lost calf, so says I to my wife, says I—

'Susan dear hadn't you better get up and put your clothes to soak!

'Ho, h-u-m,' says she, rubbin' her eyes with her thum-joint, and winkin' as if she was half asleep, 'y-e-s, John, I guess I had, but how long have you been awake, John?'

'O, sometime,' says I, blowin' my hands and diggin' my legs with my toe-nails all the time to keep from groaning, 'but get up now, Susan, do, dear, or you will be late with your break-fust, and I've got to go out of town this morning on important business.'

'If that's the case,' says she, 'I'll certainly hurry.' Well, gentlemen, I was in a mighty uncomfortable fix about that time; you can bet your life on that and not lose a hair.—I wanted to groan like a dying horse, and have something cooling wrapped round my fingers; and then again I didn't want to make no noise till wife had seen how nice I'd fixed things.

Well, wife she flew around and got on her things, and went out in the kitchen to chuck the clothes into a tub, and in about three minutes, I heard her say to herself, says she,

'Good heavens and yearth! what does all this mean? I never put these things to soak. John! John! get up and come here, do.'

'Certainly,' says I, 'certainly,' and, gentlemen I'm under a powerful impression that this customer wasn't very slow in his movements about that time, for in less than forty seconds I was THAR, and says I, scratching my legs at the same time, 'what's the matter, my dear?—What's up?'

'What's up?' says she, 'why, look here, somebody has put all my clothes—and some little things that I've just been making—in this tub, and then thrown something on 'em that has entirely ruined 'em.'

'Ha, ha, ha,' says I, trying mighty hard to laugh, but my voice sounded as dry as a load of tan-bark going over a bridge. 'Well, Susan, ha, ha, ha, I suppose I might as well own up to the joke, at once, for my hands ache so that I can't hold in any longer. It's nothin' but washing-fluid, and it cleans the clothes without rubbin., But you see the joke of it is, my dear, I got up this morning while you were asleep, and done up the washin', slick and clean, and hung part of 'em out on the fence to dry.'

While I was a sayin' this, wife she took a little stick, and in tryin' to lift out of the tub one of her———well, as there's ladies present, tain't no matter what it was———one of her garments, by ginger! the tarnal thing bust in two! right through the middle; one-half holdin' on to the stick and t'other half fallen back into the tub.

Although I was sufferin' from burnt hands and was as mad as a Green Mountain catamout at what the infernal fluid had done, I couldn't keep from laughin' to see that garment bust in two if I'd a died for it, so I just gives a yell 'twould a done justice to a one-horse earthquake.

Wife looks through the window at the white *strings* hangin' on the fence, and it was too much for the poor critter; her heart was broke, and she sits down to cry it out. I was now about as mad as a man could be without SPILEING, and my hands and legs pained me so that I routed the Doctor as if there were fourteen murders goin' on in the house. The Doctor rush'd down stairs with his pantaloons in his hands and his nightcap wrong side before; and scein' wife cryin' and me a walkin' the room, groanin' like a fall wind in a grave-yard, says he "In the name of calomel and hot julip, what's the matter now?'

'What's the matter?' says I, 'O, nothin' very partickler is the matter, only I've burnt up all the clothes in the house, and scalt both o' my hands and legs with a bottle o'thunderin' washing-fluid that I've been experimentin' with!'

The Doctor looked at my hands a minute, then smelt of the tub o' clothes, and says he, 'Where is the bottle that you took the fluid out of?'

'Out on the door-step,' says I.

The Doctor went out and looked at the bottle, went into the woodshed and took a peep at the blackin' boxes and beer bottles, and after swearin' a little to himself to keep me from rairin', I spose, on him, says he,—peepin' into the room,—

'Well, you have immortalized yourself today, and no mistake, and you shall hereafter be known as the Washing-fluid Experimenter.'

'What in thunder are you laughin' at?' says I.

'Why,' says he, 'your bottle of washing-fluid stands out on the shelf where you put it, and you have used up a quart and a half of the very best quality of Oil of Vitriol, some that I bought last week for chemical purposes.'

'Gentlemen, I ain't a man 'dicted to profane language only on 'straordinary cases, but if I didn't make the atmosphere in that room BLUE for a few minutes, then I didn't know how—that's so! I was so mad for a minute, to think that I had played a joke on myself, that I didn't feel the pain of my hands a bit; and I just goes into the shed, smashes the uncorked bottle of fluid over a box of old iron, swore eternal enmity to everything in the washin' improvement line, and we've washed our clothes in the good old fashioned way ever since. And, gentlemen, as this man hain't offered to sell his fluid to this party, I'll forgive him, but if any man ever asks me to buy another bottle of washin' fluid—either he or I have got to take a licking.'

'R—'s Corners,' exclaimed the driver, and the little man slid out of the coach like a frightened mouse, truly grateful no doubt, that he had escaped the capacious jaws of the gigantic Green Mountaineer.

HOW TO SELECT FLOUR.—1. Look at its *color,* if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw-colored tint, it is a good sign. If it is very white, with a blueish cast or with black specks in it, the flour is not good. 2. Examine its *adhesiveness;* wet and knead a little of it between the fingers, if it works dry and elastic it is good, if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Flour made from Spring wheat is likely to be sticky. 3. Throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it adheres in a lump the flour has life in it; if it falls like powder it is bad. 4. Squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it remains the shape given it by the pressure, that too is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests, it is safe to buy. These modes were given by old flour dealers, and we make no apology for printing.

☞ In Neuilly-en-Thelie, France, a knacker's son has been arrested for sucking the blood living creatures, including fowls, lambs, sheep, calves, cows, and even horses. The young ogre, who is only fourteen years of age, confessed that he had an unconquerable appetite for the grim beverage referred to, and in order to procure it pierced his victims with a penknife.

☞ The simplest and best way of preserving woolens through the Summer from the destruction of the moths, is to wrap them well up, after brushing them and beating them, in cotton or linen cloths. The moth can pass neither. Two covers, well wrapped around and secured from the air, will be effectual.—An old sheet will answer, and save all expense of camphor, &c.

The Wreck of the Inkermann.

The dreadfully shattered appearance presented by the wreck itself, shows the violence of the explosion. The remains of the vessel lie in the Bay, a few yards east of Upton & Brown's wharf. The only portion of it presenting anything like its original appearance, is that part lying forward from the office where the books and papers of the vessel were kept to her bows, a distance of some 20 feet. The deck and bulwarks of this section, though greatly shattered and broken through in numerous places, have not been blown away; but of the remaining section of the vessel no deck could be seen, save in planks split and broken into all shapes and drifting about in the Bay, or mixed with the mass of timber and iron, scattered over the wreck. The bulwarks were also completely blown away on the larboard side. On the starboard side they were partly standing, though in a very dilapidated condition. The bottom of the vessel has been, it is believed, broken through in many places, but not to any great extent, with the exception, perhaps, of the amidships. Here a deep indentation must have been made. Every particle of her had been blown away, and a wide gap of some twenty feet yawned between the extreme fore and aft. The only means of crossing this gap, was by boat; and, as a very heavy swell prevailed in the Bay during the evening, and the footing on the vessel was anything but the firmest, the operation of getting into the boats was accomplished, in more than one instance, only after the operator had received a wetting.

Those parties who witnessed the explosion from a distance state that they saw several parts of the vessel's machinery hurled a great distance into the air; and such seems to have been the real state of the case. The steam-drum, which is a very heavy piece of machinery fitting on top of the boiler, was blown from its position a good height up in the air, and fell a distance of at least fifteen yards away. In falling, it turned upside down, the head coming foremost and crushing through the deck down as far as the hold of the vessel. The large stay-bolts, by which it had been bolted to the boiler, were torn away by it. Beside it lay a portion of the massive iron steam pipe, which appears to have been snapped asunder. The remainder of this pipe lay aft. One of the most extraordinary effects of the explosion is, however, shown by the appearance of the fore-mast. Round it, the immense iron anchor-chain was flung. The chain weighs at least one ton and a half, and appears to have dropped over the masthead, passing inside the stays, to its present position. Now it hangs with one end twined around the mast, at a distance of some fifty feet above the level of the Bay, while the other is in the Bay. The gangway was also thrown into the Bay, several feet ahead of the vessel.

Near the gangway the only marks of blood visible were to be seen. The stains were not, however, very deep ones, being probably much obliterated by the water.

An eyewitness of the explosion informs us that when the smoke cleared away, he saw three men aft; one man appeared to be on the taffrail, and was black in the face,—while three were forward.

The wreck is now in charge of Captain Moodie, who has instructions from the Mayor to see to the saving of the goods and also to assist in raising the bodies. Of the goods a large portion consists of glass and crockery ware, which was consigned to a firm in St. Catherines.—*Leader, 30th.*

INGENIOUS MACHINE.

We yesterday examined the model of a very ingenious machine that is about being patented in England, Canada, and the United States. The inventor, Mr. J. H. Headly, is the same gentleman who obtained a patent about a year ago, for a new building material, called marbleized granite, and the machine in question is one designed to be used in connection with the manufacture of that article. A vertical wheel is hung in a frame and driven forward by powerful machinery. In the periphery of this wheel, four moulds are placed at right angles to each other, and on the top of the wheel, a hopper is placed with compartments dividing the granulated marble and sand, the whole worked by rods and slides attached to an eccentric. As the wheel rolls over, the moulds fill from the hopper above and compress at the breast of the wheel by means of diagonal levers, that work like those of a printing press;—on reaching the bottom, the blocks are discharged upon an endless belt that carries them away from the machine. Thus the three operations of filling, pressing, and discharging are all going forward at one and the same moment, each revolution of the wheel making four blocks, and each block being equal to three common bricks. We saw the model make ten revolutions per minute, which would give a capacity to the working machine equal to 70,000 common bricks per diem. The machine is designed to be wholly of iron, and will weigh about three tons, and is so powerful in its operations that it will compress the material into half its original bulk, making the block as dense as stone. Altogether it is an exceedingly ingenious machine, combining strength with great rapidity. We understand the Oshawa Manufacturing Company have already commenced their manufacture, and those curious in such matters can there inspect its operation.—*Globe.*

☞ The *Leader* says: A man named Patrick McNamara was run over by a train of the Grand Trunk Railway, near Whitby, a few days ago, and killed. Portions of his body were scattered about in all directions.—The Jury of inquest exonerated the Railway employees from blame. In cases like this, accidents might frequently have been prevented by ordinary care on the part of the Railway people, but they are too reckless, and juries should consider the facts well before they pronounce them guiltless.

A large muscular man, named Hartshorn, of Newton, Mass, was killed by the bite of a small black spider. He was awakened on Saturday morning by a sharp stinging pain near the elbow, and on searching, found the spider in the bed. The arm swelled rapidly during the day, and on Sunday vomiting ensued, and on Monday violent pain in the bowels, which continued during that day and until he died.

CONTINGENCIES OF ASSEMBLY, 1856.—The expenditure, as audited to 31st Dec. 1856, was $337,600—this is exclusive of Speaker's, Clerks and other salaries—of repairs, and other expenses, equal to some $200,000 more. For salaries of assistants of various grades $48,000. Printing, $122,400. Messengers, $12,600.—Members' wages, $105,266. The expenses of the Legislature is about $750,000 a year.—*Mackenzie's Message.*

DR. BARKER'S OPINION OF THE WEST.

Hamilton, May 29th, 1857.

MR. WHIG,—I got here to-day via the Hamilton and Toronto Railroad. It being the first time I passed over this line of road, I looked out for the fine land, of which we hear so much at Kingston; but I saw none of it. Now and then the Track lay across an alluvial flat, good enough in all conscience, but not at all comparable to the same description of land to be found everywhere up the Bay of Quinte. As for the generality of the soil, it is far inferior to that which the people at a distance have been led to disparage, viz., the land round about Kingston. I was told, as a matter of course, that the Railroad passed over the poorest portions of the soil, and that "farther back," and "farther West," the good land is to be found. This is ever the cry,—the good land recedes as you approach it, and as far as I can judge is always at a distance! The plain fact is, the better lands of Canada West lie East instead of West of Cobourg; and nothing but the gross lies of the Torontowegians and others interested, ever could have got up and kept up the general impression to the contrary.—These falsehoods have been uttered and repeated so long and so often, that the very originators believe now in the truth of their own coinage. Nay more, there are many persons in the East, living on their own good and fertile farms, who credit the tales they hear, and are desirous of changing locations, and often do make the change. It is only when they get to the West that they find out the folly of which they have been guilty. Look at the present state of the Province, and the high price of provisions, oats, hay, &c. The scarcity is here at the West—there is none in the East. The potatoes, the oats, the rye, the pressed hay, all come from the East; from Kingston, Brockville, Ottawa, Dundas County, and the despised townships near the Lower Canada border.—Prices are high there, it is true; but there is no scarcity. As a proof, Mr. Morton, of Whitefish Falls, told me that hay in his vicinity was in great plenty at $10 a ton; and we all know that, until very lately, potatoes were sold at Ottawa for half-a-dollar a bushel! Instead of sending Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Forsyth home as a delegation on the Seat of Government business, if they could be instructed to disabuse the people of the British Isles of the false impressions engendered by the Torontowegians and the agents of the Canada Company, the City of Kingston would be repaid tenfold the expense of their mission. That's a simple fact.

A SAD STORY OF AN ERRING YOUNG MAN.—The Louisville (Kentucky) *Messenger* mentions the suicide of a young man named Poindexter, a victim of intemperance, who leapt from a steamer into the river Ohio.—Before he took the fatal plunge he placed a ring and note in the hands of the Captain. The letter is as follows:

Farewell father and mother, brother and sister, I am tired of my life. Benjamin Franklin Weigert, the Penitentiary thief from Lexington, Ky., is the cause of this. Good bye, my friends. A. N. POINDEXTER,
Lexington, Ky.

My younger brother, beware of your Company and the bottle.

The *Messenger* thus remarks:—We have scarcely ever seen any thing of more touching simplicity. It is the dying will of a broken heart—the last pulse of shattered manhood—solemn words of warning from the very portals of the tomb—the "good-bye" of an affectionate child to parents who had nestled his infancy and nurtured his boyhood, and hoped great and noble things of his manly contest in the battle of life.

Some mathematical genius, after a laborious research, has just demonstrated the following facts;

The cost of washing linen that might have been worn one day longer just as well, amounts to enough in this country to more than defray the expenses of the American Board of Foieign Missions!

The expense of buttons worn on the backs of our coats, where they are of no earthly use, is equal to the support of all our orphan asylums!

The value of tails to dress coats (of no value in reality for warmth or convenience) is actually greater than for common schools.

☞ A very lamentable occurrence has taken place in the London, C. W. jail. The Rev. Mr. McClatchy, Minister of the Presbyte'n Church, had been committed to jail on the 12th May, on the charge of forgery. Soon after his committal it was ascertained that he was insane. The governors were duly informed of the case, but did not reply to the communication; and on the 20th, the unhappy man committed suicide by hanging himself from the bars of his prison window. The case is a melancholy one, If the governors had attended to the representation forwarded to them on the subject, Mr. McClatchy might be living to-day. As it is, whoever had the duty of doing so, and neglected it, is morally responsible for the fatal circumstances.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.—According to the Carleton (N. B.) *Sentinel,* the elections in New Brunswick have ended in the return of 26 Liberals and 15 Conservatives.

☞ Orton Pratt, a Mormon elder, was killed it is said, on the 14th ult., near Van Buren, Arkansas, by a man named Hector, whose wife Pratt had seduced.

☞ We have a report from Great Salt Lake that the schism in the Mormon church has assumed a formidable character. Brigham Young is said to have deserted the Tabernacle and remains shut up in his own house, guarded night and day by his friends. He is afraid to show himself in public.

TRUE ENOUGH.—Women are called "softer sex," because they are so easily humbugged. Out of one hundred girls, ninety-five would prefer ostentation to happiness—a dandy husband to a mechanic.

TAKING IT LITERALLY.—A particular 'friend' in N. York wrote to his correspondent in Bristol—"Please to omit the word 'Esquire' at the end of my name, and direct thy letters to Amos Smith without any *tail.*" By return of mail came a reply directed in precise accordance with the request of the particular friend, to "Amos Smith without any Tail."

☞ An American paper says it does not wish to insinuate that the milk man stops too near the river, but it does look suspicious when his son is found fishing for minows in the milk-pans.

LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.—The *Pilot* learns from Captain Harbottle that there were on board of the *Passport,* when she left Montreal on Thursday morning last, no less a number than 480 passengers. This does not look as though the Grand Trunk Railway caused any diminution in the travel upon the lakes. This is a splendid opening, and we trust it may continue during the season.

NEW LAWS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Toronto, 27th May, 1857.

This day at two o'clock p. m., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:

An Act to increase the Capital Stock of Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company, and to change the name of the company.

For the establishment of a Weekly Communication by Steamers between this Province and the United Kingdom.

To amend the Municipal and Assessment Acts of Upper Canada, in so far as they relate to the commutation of Statute Labour.

For the protection of persons owning Lands on the Shore of Lake Ontario in the Counties of York, Peel, and Halton.

To provide for the transfer of certain Books and Documents from the Registry Office for the County of Chatanguay to that for the County of Huntingdon.

Further to amend the act entitled "An Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada."

To amend the Laws in Upper Canada respecting Appeals, and to alter the Constitution of the Court of Error and Appeal.

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Village of Kemptville," and to legalize the late election for Village Councillors held thereunder.

To incorporate the Village of Waterloo, in the County of Waterloo.

To authorize the Trustees for the Congregation of St. Andrew's Church in the Town of Guelph, adhering to the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell certain lands held by them in trust for such Congregation.

To authorize the Ministers of the Church of the denomination known as "The Church of the Order of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion," in Lower Canada, to solemnize matrimony and to keep Registers of marriages, baptisms, and burials, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

To amend the act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical purposes, so as to render Foreign Stockholders eligible as Trustees.

For the amendment of the Practice and Procedure in Suits instituted on behalf of the Crown in matters relating to the Revenue.

To amend the Act incorporating the Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

To incorporate the Church of England Male Orphan Asylum of Quebec.

To amend the Act incorporating the Literary Institute of Sherbrooke.

To amend the Laws regulating Ferries, so as to encourage the employment of Steamboats as Ferryboats in Upper Canada.

To incorporate the Town of Bowmanville, and to define the limits thereof.

To amend the act relating to Savings' Bank as it concerns the "Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Quebec."

To incorporate the Toronto Pressed Brick Company.

To amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company.

To incorporate the Town of Oakville.

To incorporate the Town of Milton, in the County of Halton.

To appoint Trustees to the estate of the late Charles Bownan.

To incorporate the Ontario Bank.

To enable the Municipal Council of the Township of Stanley to construct a harbor at the entrance of the River Bayfield into the Lake Huron.

To legalize and confirm the acts and proceedings of the Municipal Council of the Township of Brantford.

To enable the Trustees of Glebe Lot No. 29, in the second Concession of the Township of Edwardsburgh, to sell and convey the East half of said Lot, oaiginally granted in trust as an Endowment or Glebe for the Presbyterian Church in the Town of Brockville in connection with the Church of Scotland, and for other purposes.

To amend the Act 16 Victoria, chapter 171 in so far as it relates to the time fixed for the hunting of Muskrats.

Further to amend the Acts relative to the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, and to the University of McGill College.

To vest in Wollasto F. Pym a certain Road Allowance in the Township of Haldimand, in the County of Northumberland.

To authorize the running of the boundary line between the Seigniory of Beauharnois and the Township of Godmanchester and the Parish of St. Anicet, for the purposes of a Road.

To incorporate the Village of Bradford, in the County of Simcoe.

To incorporate the Village of Newmarket.

To define the powers and confirm certain proceedings of the Champlain and St. Lawrence, and Montreal and New York Railroad Companies.

To encourage Mining Companies by empowering them to construct gravel or macadamized roads or tramways to connect with railways, highways or navigable waters.

To erect parts of Russeltown and Jamestown, in the County of Chateauguay, and parts of Hemmingford and Hinchinbrooke, in the County of Huntingdon, into a Municipality, and to attach the same to the County of Huntingdon.

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to consolidate the laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes."

To confirm certain Sales and Assurances made by the Executors and Trustees of the Will and Codicil of James Macaulay, deceased, and the partition, division, and appropriation made by the said Executors and Trustees, and others, parties to a certain indenture bearing date the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

To amend the act 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 47, and to authorize the formation of four Agricultural Societies in the County of Gaspe, instead of two.

To amend the Act to regulate the Inspection of Beef and Pork.

For the construction of Water Works in the Town of St. Catherines.

To authorize the Town of St. Catherines to negotiate a loan of forty-five thousand two hundred and forty-nine pounds, to consolidate the debt of the Town, and for other purposes.

To amend the Acts incorporating the Montreal Telegraph Company, and to extend the powers of said Company, and to authorize the establishment of a Transatlantic Line of Telegraph by the said Company.

To remove doubts as to the extent of the powers of the Inspectors and Superintendents of the Police of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

For the better preventian of Accidents on Railways.

To vest in James Barnum a certain Road Allowance in the Township of Haldimand, in the County of Northumberland.

To attach the new Townships of Galway, Cavendish, and Anstruther to the County of Peterborough.

To incorporate Belleville Seminary.

To amend the Act relating to the Commissioners' Court for the Summary Trial of small Causes in Lower Canada.

To alter and amend the Act incorporating the Bank of Toronto.

To incorparate the Village of Iroquois, in the County of Dundas.

To incorporate the Village of Clinton.

To vest in John Macara a certain portion of an allowance for Road in the Township of London.

To vest a certain allowance for Road in the Township of Whitby in Jonathan Foote and Wm. Thorne.

To vest a certain Road Allowance in the Township of Brantford in Frederick T. Wilkes.

To vest in John Mutrie a Road allowance in the Township of Nichol, County of Wellington.

To authorize the payment of the proportionate share of this Province of the cost of certain Lighthouses in or near the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

To discontinue the Lunatic Asylum Tax in Upper Canada, and to substitute certain other moneys as part of Upper Canada Building Fund.

To explain the act to separate the County of Bruce from the County of Huron.

To dispense with Government Directors in the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and to facilitate the completion of the Company's works from Riviere-du-Loup to Sarnia.

For closing up certain Road Allowances in the Township of Thorold, and to vest the same in parties herein mentioned.

To incorporate certain persons under the name of the "Richelieu Company."

To authorize the Trustees of the Presbyterian Society of Hamilton to sell and convey certain Church property held by them.

To amend the Act incorporating the Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal.

To amend the Act incorporating the Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church Montreal.

To secure and confer upon Edwin Marcus Chaffee, an inhabitant of this Province, the civil and political rights of a natural-born British Subject.

To incorporate the Montreal Steam Elevating and Warehousing Company.

To incorporate a Grammar School at Freligsburgh, to be called the Freligsbugh Grammar School.

To confirm a conveyance made by the Municipal Council of the Town of Goderich of a portion of the Market Square of the said Town to the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

To empower the Town Council of Goderich to apply to certain purposes an unexpended balance of money raised for other purposes.

To incorporate the Sisters of Our Lady of Loretto, in the Diocese of Toronto.

To enable James Carleton Grant and others to confirm the sale of certain Lands in the Town and Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, late of Reuben Pitkin Grant, deceased, and to execute conveyances of the same, notwithstanding their disability.

To facilitate the despatch of business before Grand Juries.

To declare the meaning of the Auction Duties Act of 1841, with respect to sales in Rural Districts.

To incorporate the Sherbrooke Manufacturing Company.

To amend the Statutes of this Province respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property in Upper Canada, and to consolidate the same.

Sanctioned on the 31st March, 1857.

An Act to repeal the Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, intitled "An Act to extend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtor's Act of Upper Canada, and for the relief of a certain class of persons therein mentioned."

ALTERATION IN THE POST OFFICE LAW.—Mr. Spence has introduced a Bill to guard against the numerous frauds on the Post Office, by preventing the free transmission of newspapers, except from the office of publication. This is an amendment long desired. At present any person can pack up old newspapers, enclose letters, parcels, ribbons, and all kinds of light articles therein, and they go free of postage, owing to the impossibility of the Postmaster's examining all the trash he receives.

LOCAL AID.—Among the items composing the Estimates for the Public Works Department for 1857, we find the following:—

Dredging and Buoying at Picton and Presqu' Isle	1,800
Back Waters Newcastle District, River Trent, towards completion of sundry works at Bobcaygean, constructing Flume with Masonry Sides at rear of Lock Walls, repairs of Bridge at Buckhorn, new Lock at Lindsay, Rock Excavation in bed of River below Lock, Sundry Dredging at Scugog River, repair of Dam at Heely's Falls in River Trent and of Lock at Crooks Rapids, for this year	9,000
Towards five new Light Houses in Bay of Quinte	750

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—The following appears in the New York *Courier des Etats Unis* of the 1st instant. It requires confirmation:—

"It appears that a cause of misunderstanding has arisen between the inhabitants of Washington Territory and the Hudson's Bay Company in reference to the sovereignty of a group of islands situated in the neighborhood of Vancouver's Island. The American Government claims a right to these islands as being within the limits of the Territory. The Hudson's Bay Company contesting this right, having refused to pay the taxes imposed, a certain number of sheep had been seized by the U. S authorities.—Hence has arisen menaces, which, although they have not been followed by acts, have caused trouble in the locality."

SUGAR PROSPECT.

What are we going to do? Sugar is selling now at almost prohibitory rates, and the last advices leave room for but one conclusion—that these rates will be advanced. The New Orleans Price Current for May 16th says the arrivals of sugar continue of a very limited character, and the crop is nearly exhausted, it being estimated that the whole stock in Louisiana does not exceed 1200 or 1500 hhds. against about 25000 at the same period last year.—Under these circumstances, prices are very full in the limited transactions which take place, the inquiry for consumption being almost wholly for the Louisiana product. The sale of the week in New Orleans, including re-sales from second hand, sum up about 700 hhds. against 3,000 in the corresdonding week last year. The prospect is gloomy enough, for we must wait five months before the next crop can come in.

The supply of foreign sugar suffers similar limitation. Cuban sugars since the 8th of April have advanced two-and-a half cents per pound. And such are the anticipations of a scarcity in Cuba that Cuban sugar speculators have gone into New York market to buy and held on Cuban accounts.

RESIGNATION OF MR. PREVOST.—Mr. Prevost, the member for Terrebonne, has resigned his seat in the House, and the Speaker has accordingly issued his writ for a new election. The reason assigned by this gentleman for the step which he has taken, is the universal corruption which in his opinion, is provalent in Parliament. He declares that had he the power to denounce this state of things as he ought, he would still remain and do what he could. But that lacking the necessary talents, he has no alternative but to retire, since by remaining he would not only do violence to his own feelings as a conscientious man and and a man of honor, but he would also deprive his constituents of that vigorous representation to which they are entitled. We think no one will fell greatly disposed to dispute this action of Mr. Prevost; for irrespective of his charges against the House, he has been himself, since his entry into Parliament, a remarkably silent member. It seems very probable, however, that his retirement is bigger with portentous events than the retention of his seat has ever been. It is said that Mr. Loranger is destined to mount up among the gods; and for that purpose he will seek the suffrages of Terrebonne. A candidate on the French Opposition interest has been started; and with the member for Lapprairie in the field, a fierce battle may be expected.—*Mirror.*

As a means of removing pain from the body, no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. The sale of this article has exceeded all belief. But it has real merit, and that is sufficient.—[Newport & Covington (Ky.) News. Sold by medicine dealers generally.

THE COMING MORMON WAR.—The Mormons have been for some time past a "difficulty" of the American Government, the "saints" brooking no interference with their "peculiar institution," and acknowledging no higher law than that of Brigham Young, the man of thirty or forty wives. But the authorities at Washington seem fairly to have taken up the gauntlet thrown to them by the Governor of Utah, orders having been issued for the marching of 2,000 troops upon the rebellious territory. A regiment of dragoons, two of infantry and a battery of artillery, have been detailed for the service.

To all who suffer from *Weakness and Debility*, we say, try the Oxygenated Bitters—a medicine which contains no Alcohol, and has cured the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and all derangements of the stomach.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Boots and Shoes—G. G. German.
Canton Tea Store—James Blacklock.
Good News for all—Dr. Raphael.
Grand Concert—Mr. E'Leman.
Omnibus Line to Cars—H. Fanning.
By-Law No. 84—Thos. D. Farley.
To whom it may concern—J. C. Reed.
Adjourned Regular Com. Belleville Lodge.
List of Letters—J. H. Meacham.
Decimal Currency—Canadian Banks.
Camp Meeting—H. Fanning.
Early Shop Closing.
Situation wanted in a Dry Goods Store.
Two Horses Strayed.
June & Turner's Circus.
C. P. A.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.

By our exchanges we perceive that several interesting and important subjects have come up for discussion before the recently assembled Houses of Parliament in Great Britain. In the House of Lords a bill has been introduced by the Lord Chancellor amending the present law of Divorce, which has been carried through the second reading by a majority of 29. The debate which occurred was distinguished by one of Lord Lyndhurst's characteristic speeches, which charm and enlighten all who hear. The Puseyite Bishop of Oxford gave the measure the strongest opposition, but the majority of the Bishops agreed with the principle of the Bill, and consider marriage more of a civil contract than a sacrament, which Roman Catholics and Puseyites are anxious to make it.

The grounds of divorce as the Bill at present stands are—for the husband, adultery without qualification; for the wife, adultery with the qualification of its being first incestuous; 2nd, accompanied by such cruelty as without adultery would now be a ground of divorce; or thirdly, coupled with wilful desertion for two years; the only other ground is bigamy. This is a great improvement on the old law, but as Lord Lyndhurst observes, it does not go far enough in the direction of reform. The learned Lord contended warmly and incontrovertibly that the two sexes should be placed on terms of perfect equality in this matter, for which the present Bill did not provide.

A new tribunal is to be created for trying the causes which will come up for adjudication under the new law. It will consist of the Lord Chancellor, one of the Chief Justices, and an Ecclesiastical judge, and the proceedings will be conducted on *viva voce* evidence.

A series of able and brilliant articles have appeared upon this subject in the Westminster *Review*, which have no doubt contributed much to the Legislative action already taken. The Bill can only be considered a step in the right direction, to be followed soon by another more liberal and perfect.

ADMISSION OF JEWS.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston has led off the work of Reform by introducing a Bill amending the present Parliamentary oath, so as to admit Jews into Parliament.—This was a measure, as many are aware, of Lord John Russell's, and the Premier made a handsome apology for taking the matter out of his hands, by saying that he thought it would more probably succeed by being introduced as a Government measure than otherwise. Lord John received the explanation kindly, and said that so long as the measure was carried, he cared not who had the honor of its accomplishment.

Several parts of the old oath now considered unnecessary are left out, along with the words "So help me God," and "on the true faith of a Christian," which would have hitherto excluded the Jews. The formula of the amended obligation does not amount to an oath, although perhaps quite as binding. The Bill will likely obtain qnite a large majority in the Commons, but in the Lords it will probably receive a strong opposition from the Bishops, whose prejudices are anything but Israelitish.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

Mr. Spooner brought up his annual motion for the abolition of the Maynooth grant, prefacing it with a strong Protestant speech. The discussion was terminated by a speedy division, and the motion lost by a vote of 91 to 125. The House by its temper seems to consider the question a bore, and cut short the debate accordingly.

THE HUDSON'S BAY QUESTION.

Since the re-assembling of Parliament a new Committee has been organized on the Hudson's Bay Territory question. The members are—Sir J. Pakington, Lord John Russell, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Fitzwilliam, Lord Stanley, Messrs. Ellice, Christie, Gurney, Matheson, Viscount Sandon, and Mr. Lowe, chairman. The committee has had some two or three sittings and examined a number of witnesses, the sum of whose testimony is altogether favorable to Canadian interests, and consequently prejudicial to the monopoly of the Company. We trust therefore that the mission of "Sweet William" will not be altogether valueless.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE DOWRY.

The marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Prussia has been officially announced in Parliament, and along with the announcement the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted a proposition of Dower for the royal bride in prospective. The proposition is quite moderate to what the public were led to expect, viz. £40,000 as a marriage portion, and an annuity of £8000 per annum. Mr. Roebuck opposed the Government, on the ground that it would be setting a bad precedent. He would rather that Parliament would grant a certain sum as a Dower and be done with it, than an annuity. Mr. R. said that in computing the annuity at 22 years' purchase, the whole sum granted would be £216,000, which sum he would rather pay at once than set a bad precedent. The Government proposition was however accepted without coming to a division.—The good Queen's numerous progeny are likely to prove an expensive luxury to the nation,—who by the time all the annuities and marriage portions are paid, would as soon have had her Majesty less prolific.

Other reforms than those mentioned, such as an improved Franchise Bill and the abolition of "Ministers' money" in Ireland, are likely to be consummated during the present session, which will make Lord Palmerston more popular than ever.

A Rhetorician and an Editor.

The Editor of the Brighton *Flag* has been criticising our rhetoric! We said a fortnight ago, in consequence of the braggadocia of our cotemporary, that the people of Brighton and vicinity are, at least in their own estimation, "some pumpkins." To the refined sensibilities of our learned friend this seems very harsh, and he proceeds to belabor us soundly for this deviation from classic composition. We were quite aware that we were sacrificing elegance to force when the objectionable term was employed, but we thought the necessities of the case would justify us for employing an inelegant expression. If we descended for a moment from those sublime heights of classic diction for which our friend has so strong an aspiration, it was to come down to a level with his comprehension. If we underrated his literary *status* (as we perceive we have,) we are most anxious and willing to make the *amende* honorable. Henceforth we shall be most choice in our selection of words while holding direct conversation with our literary neighbor, in order that we may not offend his highly cultivated taste.

The next charge is more serious in its import. We are accused of a want of candor, and the following collocation is the proof the *Flag* adduces:—

THE FLAG'S WORDS.	CHRONICLE'S WORDS.
Belleville will stand up stiffly against our project, and more than a weak effort will probably be made in that direction to check the ardour of our railway enterprize by keeping us out of a charter.	The opposition of such insignificant towns as Cobourg and Belleville is to them [the people of Brighton] of no account whatever.

By this means the *Flag* desires to make out on our part a "want of candor" in not quoting him right. Now, we have to say to our dear *Flag* in the first place, that we *did* quote him properly. We gave the paragraph which we were desirous of noticing in full, and then proceeded to make our own remarks upon the same. The "Chronicle's words" we did *not* give as a quotation from the *Flag*, nor did we wish them understood as such. Indeed, none but those who are remarkably dull or *uncandid*, could have arrived at our friend's strange conclusion. Had the editor of the *Flag* given but three lines in addition to what he has given of "the *Flag's* words," it would have been manifest that he was not misrepresented. We will make the addition for him:—

"All the men in Belleville, and as many more added to them linked in solid phalanx, cannot keep us from obtaining the charter."

We therefore felt justified in supposing that our cotemporary considered the influence of such Towns as Cobourg and Belleville "insignificant." And why? We reasoned in this manner:—Brighton is an *insignificant* place; that truth is axiomatic and incapable of demonstration, on account of its transparunt simplicity. The editor of the *Flag* says Brighton is sufficient to overcome the antagonism of Cobourg and Belleville with scarcely a struggle. *Ergo*, said Editor must believe the latter towns more insignificant than his own village. 'Q.E.D.' We would ask our friend what has become of his candor?" We are certain that his abilities are superior to the station which he occupies, and eminently fit him to fill the office of "special reporter and secretary in chief to Messrs. Rankin and DeBlaquiere."

☞ We would advise all lovers of choice music, to attend E'Leman's Grand Concert on Friday evening next. If the public are acquainted with this gentleman's eminent abilities, he will have a crowded house,—if they have not heard him, let them embrace this opportunity.

SUNDAY LABOR.

Although Mr. Brown succeeded in advancing his Bill for the abolition of Sunday labor beyond the second reading by considerable majorities, yet it was thrown out at the last stage by the casting vote of the Speaker. After several ineffectual efforts of the opponents of the measure, Mr. Ferres moved that the third reading be postponed to the first of the coming July. Upon this motion the vote stood:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Alleyn, Baby, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Attorney General Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Chaffers, Chapais, Clarke, C. Daoust, J. B. Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, Dionne, J. B. E. Dorion, A. A. Dorion, Dostrler, Dufresne, Evanturel, Ferres, T. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Gouvremont, Holton, Huot, Jobin, Larwill, Labelle, Laberge, Laport, Lemieux, LeBoutillier, Loranger, Marchildon Masson, Meagher, Mongenais, O'Farrell, Papin, Polette, Pouliot, Prevost, Price, Rankin, Simard, Stuart, Thibandeau, Turcotte and Valois,—53.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Biggar, Bowes, Brown, Burton, Cameron, Cayley, Chisholm, Christie, Church, Conger, Cook, Delong, Egan, Fellowes, Fergusson, Ferrie, Flint, Foley, Frazer, Freeman, Gould, Gamble, Hartman, Jackson, Lumsden, John S. Macdonald, R. McDonald, McKenzie, Matheson, Mattice, Joseph C. Morrison, Munro, Niles, Patrick, Powell, Robinson, Roblin, Sanborne, Scatcherd, Shaw, Sidney Smith, Southwick, Spence, Supple, Terrill, Wilson, Wright and Yielding.—53.

It will be seen that only three Upper Canadians voted against this measure, Messrs. Rankin, Clarke, and Larwell, and only two Lower Canadians for it, Messrs. Terrill and Sanborn. This is not strange when we consider that it is quite a common occurrence for the Lower Canadians to hold public meetings on the Sabbath. But two Catholics voted for, and *seven* Protestants against. This is somewhat inexplicable, as the former class are generally more scrupulous respecting holidays than the latter.

The Speaker decided the matter by giving his casting vote in favor of the Nays. In doing so he said that "he could not allow that the Legislature had a right to impose upon him or any other citizen the necessity of resting on a particular day, for it was not the Legislature but every man's own conscience which gave him the right to rest on such a day."

This argument may be all very well where it is applicable, but certainly it is not here.—The principle involved is simply this: Has the Legislature a right to impose upon their public servants the necessity of working on a day on which their conscience informs them they should abstain? But aside from this, it should be considered that this is a Christian community, and the Sabbath a Christian institution. If there are any among us who have such Pagan consciences that they deem it *wrong* to abstain from labor on this day, it is evident that they have pitched their tents among the wrong people; they should emigrate to China or Central Africa, where public opinion is more consonant with their own. We are surprised that our Speaker should advance an argument so utterly absurd and fallacious. We can understand how a person might have conscientious scruples in *laboring* on the Sabbath, or how he could have *objections* to abstaining, but we cannot understand how his conscience could be troubled by a *negation* in performance. Compulsion in action and prevention are very different affairs; the first might interfere with conscience, the second with interest or inclination. Aside from the abstract and moral view of the question, there are physiological reasons why we should abstain from labor one-seventh of the time, and no one has any business to possess a conscience that is injurious to his physical or mental well being. Taking this view of the question, we apprehend that Government has an undoubted right to enforce this as any *sanatory* laws. However, whatever Government may think upon the matter, they will soon have to succumb to a strong and healthy public opinion on the subject.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

[The following reached us too late for insertion last week:]

An Inquest was held on the 29th ult. before Dr. B. S. Willson, Coroner, on the body of James Carlton, late of the Township of Hungerford. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Pomeroy, when an extensive fracture of the left side of the skull was found.—There was also considerable extravasation of blood external and internal to the fracture, causing compression of the brain, of which he died. The particulars of the case are as follow:

On the 25th ult., the day of general muster, the deceased, with a few of his friends, were returning home, when an attack was made on them by a great number of Catholics, armed with sticks. Deceased was seen struck three blows by an individual of said number, which resulted in death the same evening. The jury after sitting on the case three days, returned a verdict of "Murder" against an individual, name unknown, and several others as accessory to the act.

Another Inquest was held before the same Coroner on the 27th ult., on the body of John Grey, son of Thos. Grey, of the Township of Tyendinaga. Deceased was sitting in a waggon, together with three other children, when the horses before it took fright and ran away at a fearful speed, when the deceased was thrown out of the waggon, and from the injury received died immediately. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.—COM.

FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon, 2d inst., between 4 and 5 o'clock, a new house situated above the upper Toll-gate, opposite the Saw-mill, took fire from a temporary cook-house adjoining, and in a short time was entirely destroyed. The house was owned and occupied in the lower part by Cornelius Donovan, who was that day working at the Trent, and the upper part was occupied by another family. There being a high wind at the time, the fire made such rapid progress that a woman and child had to make their escape from the second story by leaping from a window. Donovan is an industrious laborer, and his loss is severe; very little of his furniture was saved. Between $70 and $80 in money was lost by the family in the upper part, besides all their effects.

FIRE IN AMELIASBURGH.—About 11 o'clock on the night of Thursday last, the dwelling-house occupied by Mr. John Simons across the Bay, together with large shed adjoining, and a stable and granary, was destroyed by fire. The furniture was partly saved from the house, but the contents of the driving-house, consisting of a buggy, one horse waggon, two sleighs and 2 cutters, plough, drag, harness, &c., were completely destroyed. So rapidly did the fire spread, that the family had only time to save themselves and a few articles of furniture. It is pretty certain that the place was set on fire by a boy named Scott, as he had been heard threatening to be revenged for some fancied insult the day before. The property was insured for £250 in the St. Lawrence Mutual,—the loss however amounts to about £400.

THE "THEATRE ROYAL" IMPOSTORS.—We deem it our duty to guard our brethren of the Press, as well as landlords of Hotels, against an itinerating crew pretending to constitute a Theatrical corps under the above commanding title. They came to this place, and with flaming placards and programmes announced performances for four nights, with an extensive bill of fare, but as their scenery was *unfortunately* detained in Kingston, they were fain to ask the use of the scenery in the Town Hall, which was granted for one night,—and if none of them were hissed off the stage, as at Toronto, it was owing to the forbearance of the audience. A second night's trial of course was a failure, as not enough could be taken at the door to pay for the Hall, and the 'Royal' worthies tried their art in Trenton, Madoc, and Canifton, probably more to their own satisfaction than that of the landlords &c. whose bills they left unpaid. Their memory was also treacherous with regard to their printing bills, and the only thing they seem capable of affording is an instance of the necessity of "advance payments" in similar cases.

THE BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.—We learn with pleasure, from a reliable source, that the above Institution will be opened on Thursday, 16th July next; also that Professors are engaged, well qualified to fill the position assigned them. The building is soon to be furnished, the grounds tastefully laid out, and the situation is truly a delightful one. We trust that the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of this institution will speedily be realized.

☞ In accordance with an Act passed during the present session of Parliament, for the purpose of establishing the Decimal system of currency in the Public Accounts, the Banks have wisely resolved to make a similar change for the sake of uniformity, and we might also say convenience. There is no system so simple and easy as the Decimal, and we would like to see our Government imitate the French, by introducing the same in the tables of weights, and measures of capacity and superficies. This we may confidently expect in the future. Attention is directed to the Banking advertisement in another column.

NOTICES.

"THE CANADIAN NATURALIST AND GEOLOGIST."—The second number of Vol. 2nd is on our table. The contents are of a purely scientific character, and to students or amateurs in geology, Botany, or Natural History, they will be exceedingly interesting. The opening article on the last work of Hugh Miller, "The testimony of the Rocks," will well repay a perusal. The Magazine is a credit to our Province, and we trust it will be liberally patronized.

We regret to learn that the Right Reverend Bishop Phelan, who caught a severe cold in attending the funeral obsequies of the late Bishop Gaulin, which caused inflamation of the lungs, is now in a hopeless condition. This paragraph is penned Saturday evening, and perhaps ere it meets the eye of the reader the venerable prelate may be no more, so precarious is his life considered to be.—*News.*

The Bishop, we understand, died on Saturday evening last, at 10 o'clock.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on the 26th ult., at Morton & Baker's Island, by H. W. Spafford, M. D., Coroner, on the body of Jeremiah Donworth, who had fallen into the water near the mill. Verdict, 'Accidental drowning.'

☞ Parliament, it is said, will be prorogued on or about the 15th inst.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Town Hall, June 1st, 1857.

Council met agreeably to adjournment; present the Reeve, Bird, Jones, Fanning, Taylor.

David Jones presented the petition of A. C. Kennedy and others, asking to have the allowance of road between Lots 30 and 31, in the 9th concession of Sidney, opened.

On the motion of R. Bird, seconded by Fanning, it was ordered to be opened as soon as the statute labour of said beat will warrant it, and that the petitioner be allowed to do his statute labor on said road.

Moved by R. Bird, seconded by G. Fanning, That whereas great inconvenience and much confusion has been experienced by allowing or permitting persons to speak to questions before this Council without permission to do so,

Be it therefore resolved, and it is hereby determined, That no person shall hereafter be allowed to speak to any question before the Council, without first getting permission from the Council to do so, when he or they shall come inside of the bar, and make such explanation or give such evidence as may be required in the case. *Carried.*

Miles Jones made application for money to plank bridges in his road beat. Planks were required to repair the bridges, and not sufficient commutation money would be paid to repair them.

Mr. Bird said it would not be judicious to make an appropriation until they had received the County requirements.

The Reeve laid before the Council an application for the use of the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking Likenesses. *Granted.*

On motion, the Council adjourned for an hour, and resumed at 2 P. M.

Moved by Bird seconded by Fanning, That the allowance for Road between Lots No. 30 and 31 in the 9th con'n of Sidney, be opened from the 9th con. road back to the town line, and that the Clerk do instruct the Pathmaster of the beat therein to open said allowance, so soon as the statute labor of said beat will warrant it; and that Alex'r Kennedy be allowed to perform his statute labor in opening the said road. *Carried.*

Moved by Bird seconded by Fanning, That the Resolution ordering the Statute labour of Beat No. 5 in the 1st con. to be performed on the 40 ft. road between Lots 30 and 31, and on the allowance between Lots 18 and 19 in said con'n, be and is hereby repealed. *Car'd.*

Moved by R. Bird, seconded by G. Fanning, That Luke Ostrom be and is hereby appointed Pathmaster, to see that the Statute labor from the bridge at John Young's west in said beat, be performed on the 40 ft. road between Lots 30 and 31 in the first con. *Carried.*

Moved by Jones seconded by Fanning, that the Resolution allowing James Sharp to perform his Statute labor on his own road, be rescinded. *Carried.*

G. Taylor introduced a By-Law providing for the registration of Stock, which was read a first time.

D. Jones presented the petition of A. T. Ketcheson and others. Not granted.

On the petition of Sam'l Simmons and others to have the allowance for road between the 2nd and 3rd concessions across Lots No. 10, 11, and 12 opened, so as to enable the parties to obtain the gravel upon said road to repair other roads, it was contended that there was no more gravel upon said allowance than was required.

It was then moved by R. Bird, seconded by G. Fanning, that the prayer of said petition be not now granted. *Carried.*

Moved by Bird, seconded by Fanning, that the Council go into committee of the whole on By-Laws, Geo. Fanning Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.—By-Law for the registration of neat stray cattle read clause by clause; after some erasures and amendments, the committee rise and report.

Council resume. Moved and seconded, that the By-Law be read a third time and numbered 84. *Carried.*

Moved by Bird seconded by Fanning, that 15 days of the statute labor of Beat No. 3 in the 3rd con'n, be performed on Beat No. 4 in said concession. *Carried.*

Moved by D. Jones, seconded by G. Taylor,—That so far as regards the Clergy Reserve money now on hand, and the remainder that will be apportioned to the Township of Sidney for the year 1857, the same be divided in the different School sections according to the number of resident tax-payers in each school section in the Township of Sidney, and that the Trustees do call a School meeting and take the opinion of the tax-payers in each of the respective School sections, how their proportion of the money shall be applied for school purposes in their school section. *Lost.*

Moved in amendment by R. Bird, seconded by G. Fanning,

"That in regard to the £370 of Clergy Reserve money on hand for the Township of Sidney, the same be divided with the various school sections in said Township according to the number of tax payers in each school section for school purposes." *Lost.*

Moved by G. Taylor seconded by R. Bird, "That the Clergy Reserve money now on hand, and also the moneys that may be on hand for 1857, be apportioned according to the number of pupils attending each school within the Township of Sidney, as a common school fund. *Lost.*

Moved by R. Bird seconded by G. Fanning, "That the Clergy Reserve money now on hand for the Township of Sidney, be divided among the various school sections in said township according to the number of pupils attending each school section, in accordance with the mode of distributing the Government grant and local assessment, as a common school fund."

YEAS,—Messrs. Bird, Fanning, and Gilbert.

NAYS,—Messrs. Taylor and Jones.

Moved by R. Bird seconded by G. Fanning,—That the Township Road Surveyor, T. S. Wood, be requested to examine the line of road from the Government allowance for road between Lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd con., thence westerly so far as the Railroad occupies the allowance for road, and ascertain the practicability of making a road on each side of said Railroad, and report to this Council at its next session. *Carried.*

Moved and seconded, that the Council adjourn until the first Monday in July.

CALEB GILBERT, *Reeve.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Persons of plethoric habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousness from a sudden determination of the blood to the brain, will find great benefit from a course of Holloway's Pills. Epilepsy, spasms, convulsions, hysterics, palpitation of the heart, and all affections arising from disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems, are cured by a steady and persevering adherence to this mild cathartic. It regulates the action of the great internal organs, and thus equalizes the circulation.

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

The Montreal Transcript, speaking of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, June 19, says: "We believe it to be generally recognized as a useful medicine by medical men, and we can state, with perfect truth and sincerity, that in one case with which we are more particularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman, at least eighty years of age, residing a few miles from this city, and who is troubled at times with an asthmatical complaint—the most decided relief is obtained whenever he makes use of the Balsam; this, at the advanced period of life which he has arrived at, may be considered an unanswerable proof of its virtues."

Look out for imitations.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Gents:—Before I left Mergul, both Karens and Burmans had found out the value of your Pain Killer, and I could readily have disposed of a large quantity of it among them. It seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, Hornets, and the like. I have been twice stung by Scorpions, and in both cases eased the most excruciating pain and entirely prevented the swelling by applying the Pain Killer. On our voyage homeward from India, the Captain of the ship was taken with vomiting and purging and other symptoms of cholera. I gave him a good dose of Pain Killer with the most immediate and happy results. So entire and speedy was the relief, that he assured me he would never again go a voyage without your excellent medicine, if he could possibly procure it. Respectfully yours,
41-2 Rev. J. BENJAMIN,
Late Missionary to Burmah.

☞ No change in Markets.

Died,

In the 3rd con. Sidney, on Sunday last, 7th inst., Mr. Wm. ABERCROMBIE, School Teacher, aged 25 years. His remains were attended to this place by a large concourse of friends, who mourn his early death.

WANTS A SITUATION.
IN A DRY GOODS STORE,

A YOUNG MAN just disengaged, and will take a situation in Town or Country. Can furnish good character from last employer.
Address Box 180, Belleville Post Office.

Belleville Lodge 4-596
OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

AN ADJOURNED COMMUNICATION of the above Lodge will be held at the Lodge Room, on the Evening of Thursday next, June 11th, at 8 o'clock.
By order of the W. M.,
J. FRASER, JR, Sec'y.
Belleville, June 9, 1857.

STRAYED

FROM Belleville, about two weeks ago, a Fox Horse in good condition, white face, heavy mane, and two near feet white,—small white spot under the saddle. Also a dark grey dappled Horse, supposed to be with the above. A suitable reward will be given for their recovery. Apply at this office.
Belleville, June 9, 1857. 42

FANNING AT IT AGAIN!!!

OMNIBUS LINE TO CARS!!!

H. FANNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has made arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to run his

OMNIBUS LINE,

in connection with the Trains going east and west, to and from Belleville, and the Railway Station, calling at all the Hotels, and other public places.

All orders left at the MANSION HOUSE, will receive immediate attention.

FARE—Including ordinary baggage, 7½d each way.

To PASSENGERS.—Persons giving their checks to Fanning's Agent on the Cars, will have their baggage taken care of.

TO CANIFTON.

The Omnibus will leave Belleville every Sunday Morning at 9 o'clock, for Canifton, returning at 10, and arrive in time for Church, leaving again at 1 o'clock P. M., and returning at 2 o'clock.

Persons desiring the Bus, for private or pleasure parties, can be accommodated at moderate prices.

☞ The Omnibus will also run in connection with the Steamboats.
Fare 7½ pence each way.
Belleville, June 4th, 1857.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE having passed an Act requiring all the ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT to be kept in DOLLARS and CENTS, from the FIRST of JANUARY next, it is desirable that the same system of Accounting should be generally adopted throughout the country.

The BANKING INSTITUTIONS have, therefore, resolved to make a similar change, to take effect at the above mentioned period, and they request that parties transacting business with them will have the amount of all Bills or Notes intended for Discount or Collection, and falling due on and after the first of January next, expressed in Dollars and Cents. It will also be necessary that all Cheques and other forms, in use for Banking purposes, be adapted to the Decimal System.

1st May, 1857.

For the Bank of Montreal—D. DAVIDSON, Cashier.
For the Bank of British North America—THOS. PATON, General Manager.
For the Commercial Bank of Canada—C. S. ROSS, Cashier.
For the Bank of Upper Canada—THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Cashier.
For the City Bank—F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier.
For the Quebec Bank—C. GETHINGS, Cashier.
For the Gore Bank—A. STEVEN, President.
For La Banque du Peuple—B. H. LEMOINE, Cashier.
For Molson's Bank—WILLIAM MOLSON, President.
For the Bank of Toronto—A. CAMERON Cashier.
For the Niagara District Bank—THOMAS R. MERRITT, Vice-President. 42

Notice to whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned has in his Pound two Horses, one grey, the other sorel, with white face. They will be Sold on Saturday, the 18th day of July next, if not redeemed according to law.
JAMES C. REED, *Pound Keeper.*
4th con. Thurlow, June 9, 1857. 42 2

CAMP MEETING.

FANNING will keep his OMNIBUS running between the Town and the Camp Ground during the Meeting, for the accommodation of persons desirous of attending.

Belleville, June 4th, 1857. 42-1

EARLY SHOP CLOSING!

WE, the undersigned, agree to close our places of Business EVERY NIGHT, (except Saturday,) at

8 O'CLOCK, UNTIL 1st NOVEMBER NEXT.

E. W. Holton & Co.,	Robert Mitchelhill,
Patrick O'Neill,	James Harrison,
W. Kelly,	James Glass,
Geo. Ritchie & Co.,	H. J. Martin,
Nathan Jones,	Clark & Symons,
R. O'Reilly,	Edward F. Cooke,
S. Crawford & Co.,	John Lyons,
James Kennedy,	G. G. German.

Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 42-2



BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. G. GERMAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, that the BOOT & SHOE TRADE is being carried on as usual, in the premises well known at the

PENITENTIARY STORE.

A complete assortment of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's wear will be kept constantly on hand, supplied from the best

Canadian and American Markets.

Of the work manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, and which will always occupy a prominent place, he feels that he need say nothing, as it has been thoroughly proved, both in Town and Country, and has given general satisfaction.

TERMS CASH.

Belleville, May 27th, 1857. 42

BY-LAW No. 84.

Entitled a By-Law to provide for registering stray neat Stock, in the Township of Sidney.

Passed June 1st, 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for registering stray neat Stock found in the enclosure of any person in the Township of Sidney,

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Sidney, and it is hereby enacted by the same, That it shall be the duty of every person into whose enclosure any stray neat stock shall come after the passing of this By-Law, within six days to register the same with the Township Clerk, giving a minute description of the animal or animals, and for so doing every such person shall be entitled to receive the sum of six pence per mile for every mile necessarily travelled in order to make such registry, to be paid by the person claiming such animals, and shall also be entitled to charge and receive from the owner or claimant of such stock, the same rate for keeping the same as is now allowed by the By-Laws of the Township to Pound keepers for keeping stock impounded in the pound. And if after the expiration of three months from the date of the registry of any such neat stock, the same shall not be claimed and taken away by the owner thereof, it shall be the duty of the person is whose possession the same is to hand it over to the nearest Pound keeper, together with a written statement of the charges thereon, and every such Pound keeper shall deal with such stock in the same manner as any other animal which has been impounded for trespass or unlawfully running at large, and shall collect from the person claiming or from the sale thereof, and that the bill of charges be handed in with the same, and shall pay over the amount so collected to the person impounding such stock.

Be it further enacted, that the Township Clerk shall be entitled to receive from the person making the registry as above, the sum of two shillings and six pence for every registry, to be charged by the person paying the same in the bill of charge against the stock so registered.

Be it further enacted, that if any person shall keep within his enclosure, any stray stock as aforesaid, for the space of six days without registering the same as herein provided, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of money not less than five shillings nor more than two pound ten shillings, to be collected in the same manner as other fines and penalties, upon conviction before any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Hastings, and in default of payment or goods and chattels to satisfy the same, to be imprisoned in the common jail of the County of Hastings for a period not less than three days.

CALEB GILBERT, *Reeve,*

THOS. D. FARLEY, *Clerk.*

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

CANTON TEA STORE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

per Str. Trenton.

16 Chests Tea,
8 Catties do,
10 Doz. Brooms,
5 Boxes Coffee,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Boxes Candles,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bbl. Oil,
6 Boxes Tobacco,
2 Hhds. Sugar,
10 Boxes Raisins,
2 Bales Nuts,
1 Bbl. Salmon,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
1 Cask Codfish,
2 Bags Rice,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
10 Doz. Wash Boards,
10 Baskets Champaign,
1 Bbl. Almonds,
10 Boxes Pipes,
7 Bbls. Sugar,
2 Bbls. Oat Meal,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
10 do Blue,
1 Bbl. Sundries,
1 Case Sundries,
5 Box G. Pepper.

May 13, 1857.

per Bay of Quinte.

15 Doz. Pails,
5 Doz. Brooms,
2 Bags Coffee,
1 Bbl. Whiting,
7 Hhds. Sugar,
1 Case Sardines,
2 Bbls. Barley,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Box Corn Starch,
5 Bags Coffee,
12 Boxes Tobacco,
50 Boxes Stearine Candles,
1 Cask Pickles,
8 Bbls. Ale,
2 Cases Tea,
1 Case Ketchup,
15 Chests Tea,
1 Quarter Cask Brandy,
4 Baskets Champaign,
3 Boxes Raisins,
2 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 " " Port Wine.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 42

GRAND CONCERT.

THE AMATEURS OF THE BELLEVILLE

SAX-HORN BAND

Beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, that they will give their

FIRST GRAND CONCERT AT

COLEMAN'S HALL,

ON

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 12th,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. E'LEMAN,

Who will during the Evening introduce a number of

SONGS, SOLOS AND DUETTS,

UPON THE

Violin, Guitar, Cornopian, and MELODION,

ASSISTED BY MR. FLINT.

☞ TICKETS 1s. 3d. each, to be had at all the Book Stores and at the door.

Doors open at 7½ Concert to commence at 8.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

C. P. A.

A SPECIAL Meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday, the 16th Inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

50 CASES of NEW GOODS just opened at Kelly's.

COMPRISING one of the largest and most complete assortments of Dry Goods ever imported here, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at prices which will not fail to give satisfaction, for cash. Also, just received direct from Paris, several cases of French Fancy Goods, consisting of Embroidered Muslin Shawls and Collars in setts of the finest description, rich Silks for Dresses, Lace Capes, Moire antique, and Embroidered Silk Capes, newest styles, one case of French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes, one case fine French Dress Barages.

Belleville, June 3, 1857.

FOR SALE.

ON TWO YEARS' CREDIT,

PAYABLE IN FOUR INSTALMENTS, THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE STORE.

VALUE about £1000. This Store, which is about 15 miles from Belleville, can be had with the Stock, if necessary.

Satisfactory security required.

Apply to P. O'NEILL, *Commercial House.*

Belleville, June 2nd, 1857. 41

BENJAMIN BEDDOME & CO.

Have just received several cases of

SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES,

COMPRISING

LADIES' White Cotton Hose, in all qualities and prices,
Ladies' Grey and Unbleached Cotton Hose,
Girls' white and grey Cotton Hose, (assorted sizes),
Children's Cotton Socks, of all descriptions,
Men's Unbleached and Colored Cotton Half-Hose,
Men's Grey and Fancy Merino Hose,
Men's Unbleached Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers,
Men's white Merino do do
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Fancy Gloves,
Men's do do do
Children's Elastic Belts,
Men's Cotton and Elastic Braces.
A small assortment of Lace, Edgings, Insertions, Falls, Sleeves, Muslin Caps, &c.

Front Street Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 41

STRAYED

FROM Point Ann, a fortnight ago, two Cows, one of a dark red colour, and the other a light red,—one 8 years old, the other 9. Any person giving information where they may be found, will be suitably rewarded.

GEO. LAFONTAINE.

Belleville, May 27, 1857. 40

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office, June 1st, 1857.

Adams Moses 2
Ashley Miss Margaret
Arnott Wm
Adams Charles 2
Adams Mrs W E
Adams W L
Bell Peter
B—k Mrs Sarah
Bergner Frederick
Baker Abraham
Bles Wm
Brace Mrs Robert
Boyce Miss Caroline
Black John
Bird Mary 2
Bender Catharine
Beagle Almira
Bell James
Brown Catherine
Caverly Daniel
Carr Wm
Cahill Patrick
Carscallen M
Campbell Richard
Carscallen Luke
Conlan Bartholomew
Clapp David
Chalmers Captain
Cooper J W
Coulter John
Coil Thomas
Curry James
Crisler Mrs W
Cross Thomas
Dake W H 3
Daniel Joseph
Dayhine Godfrey
Demora Ama
Desmond John
Daffry Jacob
Donley Peter
Daugan James
Eckele Charles
Eggleton Edward or Catherine
Eggleton David
Finn Miss Mary
Fairman Hugh
Foose Edward 3
Fish Henry
Gilbert A
Gay Wm
Gouldthread A L
Goldsmith Gilbert
Gordon James
Hannah Joseph
Hayes Denis
Halsted Samuel J
Hamilton Miss Harriet
Hainen Miss Phœbe
Hall J A
Hellforty Hugh
Hess James
Hawley Mrs Catherine
Howard Reuben
Honeyball R
Hill John
Hunt Edward
Hughes Mrs Elizabeth
Jamison Mrs
Imond James
Johnston Charles
Johnston Mrs W R
Kirwin Wm
Kiney Wm
Lyon N H
Lormier Andrew
Leavens C
Lemons John
Leavens Mrs Margaret
Lit S J
Larkin Michael
Martin Wm
Mallory Asail B
Maher Malick
Martin James
Mitchell Daniel
Maybee John
Munro George Senr
Milne James Senr
Minney Sidney
Mills Peter
Moore J P 2
McCormick Francis
McGrath John
McGinley
McInnes Malcom
McKay Daniel
McMullen V D
Nutter Benjamin 2
Nolan James
Nefin Darby
O'Leary John
Oliver Elias
Orkey Miss Mary
O'Gara John
O'Connor Catherine
Peterson N H
Parkins Thomas
Purdy Miss Mary
Patin Henry M
Parmer Benjamin
Ruttan Thomas
Roblin George C
Robinson Miss Ann
Robbins Wm
Richardson James
Riley James
Reynolds Geo G
Ray Alex
Satchell John
Spry Jonathan
Smith W
Smith Mrs
Smith Amos W
Smeaton Edward
Smith P
Smith George
Sherlies Peter
Shannon
Tichner Jonathan B
Thrasher Edward
Thompson Elizabeth A
Thompson Alexander
Thayer Mrs James
Talbot Capt. J D
Vanallan Thomas
Vance Samuel
Vandervoort Wm
Vandewaters John
Welsh Wm
West Thos 4
Weed Priestly
Weed Montfort
Welsh Catherine
Woodly James
Williams Bridget
White Richard

FRENCH LETTERS.

Jas Marlow or Mother	Charles Durand
Leonare Payette	Jos'h Leopold Charron
Charles Snell	Charles Caron
Joseph Revais	Adolphus Bourgoin
Antoin Malocout	Jeremi Boudeaw
E Lamneuco	Robert Brounle
Jacque Lefebure	John Bernord
Louis Lacbapelle	Lewis Allis
Gideon Kinnell	Fabeau Lureau
Narciss Gervais	Ludwig Schulz

J. H. MEACHAM, *Postmaster.*

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

WOULD respectfully intimate that they have opened those Premises in Front Street, formerly occupied by Mr. ALEX'R JUDD, joining the Victoria Buildings, with a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FRESHLY IMPORTED FROM THE BRITISH MARKETS.

Their Stock will be found complete in all its various Branches, consisting of

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

London made Glace and Moire Antique Mantles,
Parasols, Laces, Ribbons, and Straw Bonnets,
Muslin Dresses,
Printed Cashmere, Muslin de Laine, and Llama Cloth.

PRINTS.

FLOUNCED AND DOUBLE SKIRT SPRING AND SUMMER ROBES, new in material and design.

HEAVY GOODS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

—ALSO,—

A Beautiful Assortment of London and Paris Trimmed BONNETS.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON CASH PRINCIPLES.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures, and no Second Price.

G. R. & Co. feel warranted in stating that their Stock, both as regards quality and prices, is such as has never before been exhibited in Belleville.

Belleville, 19th May, 1857. 39

MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL DISPOSE BY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

OF THE LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

MESSRS. BULL BROTHER,

IN the Stores lately occupied by them, commencing on May 2nd, and continuing until the WHOLE IS SOLD. The Stock comprises as follows:—

DRY GOODS,

SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHS,	DOESKINS,	CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS,	TWEEDS,	VESTINGS, &c.,
SILKS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND CHECKS,		RIBBONS, &c.,
COBURGS,	MERINOS,	WOOL DELAINES,
BAREGES,	MUSLINS,	LACE GOODS,
PRINTED CASHMERE, AND TISSUE SHAWLS		GLOVES,
HOSIERY,	&c.,	&c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

In this department the Public will find an assortment second to none in the Province.

GROCERIES.

Consisting of 200 Chests Tea, last Fall's Importations.

Imperial,	Gunpowder,	Old & Young Hyson,	Twankay,
and Black Teas,	Coffees, &c.,	Sugars,	Tobaccos,
Rice,	Indigo,	Sulphur,	Montreal and
Liverpool Soap,	Candles,	Oils, and Paints.	

LIQUORS, &C.

Hennessey's Brandy, Pale & Brown,	DeKuyper's Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,	Port & Sherry Wines,
London Porter,	Champagne,
Canadian & Stotch Whiskey,	&c.

As the whole Stock must be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, this presents an opportunity to the Public seldom to be met with.

JAMES KENNEDY.

Belleville, April 30th 1857. 38

SALE OF REAL ESTATE

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) at the Auction Rooms of Mr. Michael Nulty, Belleville, on

MONDAY, 22nd of JUNE NEXT,

at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable property, viz:—

That valuable lot in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, which may be known by the following description, viz:—commencing on the east side of Coleman Street, in the said Town of Belleville, at the north-west corner of one Patrick Kehoe's lot, thence along the northerly side line of said Patrick Kehoe's lot to the water's edge of the river Moira, at a low water mark; thence northerly seventy feet along the water's edge; thence westerly on a parallel line with Bridge street to Coleman street, aforesaid; thence southerly along the east side of Coleman street, seventy feet to the place of beginning.

—ALSO,—

Lot number three in the said Town of Belleville. on the south side of Dundas street, on the town plot laid out by the late James McNabb, which said lot is described and known as follows:—commencing on the south side of Dundas street, where a post has been planted at the north-easterly angle of said lot number three; thence south 71 degrees 40 minutes, west one chain more or less to the limit between lots No. 3 and 4; thence south 16 degrees 30 minutes, east two chains more or less to the centre-line of the block; then north 71 degrees 40 minutes, east one chain more or less to the limit of lots Nos. 2 and 3; then north 16 degrees 30 minutes, west two chains more or less to the place of beginning.

—AND ALSO,—

Lot number eight, as laid down on a plan made by J. J. Haslett, Provincial Land Surveyor, which said lot contains one acre, be the same more or less, being the corner lot on Dundas and Ann Streets.

—AND ALSO,—

Town Lot number nine in the said Town of Belleville as laid down on a plan made by J. J. Haslett, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing one acre, be the same more or less, the said lot being on Ann street, reserving from the same portions thereof, heretofore conveyed by one Amos Fry to one Long, and a further portion thereof also heretofore conveyed by said Amos Fry to one William Babbit.

TERMS may be known on day of sale, or previously, on application to James Fraser, the younger, Esquire, or to the Subscriber.

PATRICK BENNETT.

Belleville, May 26th, 1857. 41-3

NEW STORE.

THE Ladies of Belleville are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced business on his own account, at present in the Store next door to Mrs. Phillips,

Near to the Montreal Bank,

Where he intends to keep all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Of the Very Best Quality.

Having every facility for purchasing goods, and intending to sell ONLY FOR CASH,—Every inducement that can be offered, namely:—

Handsome Goods at Low Prices,

Will be found at his Store. It would be quite superfluous to quote prices.

He intends keeping nothing in the way of cheap useless trash, so often done to *draw customers*. But when the extensive assortment imported for him is opened, it will give him great pleasure to name the lowest prices to intending purchasers.

ROBT. MITCHELHILL.

Belleville, 1st April, 1857. 32

THE LOST IS FOUND!

FOUND one day last week, a bag full of ——— which the owner can have by applying to the undersigned and paying for this notice.

JAMES C. REED.

4th Concession of Thurlow, June 2nd, 1857. 41

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

W. AITKEN, JR.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IS NOW DALY RECEIVING SUPPLIES OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

IMPORTED FROM THE VARIOUS

British Markets by Steamers from

Liverpool to Quebec and Portland,

and will have a complete assortment of seasonable Stock on

view by the 15th proximo.

INSPECTION INVITED.

W. AITKEN, JR.

Belleville, May 6th, 1857. 38

NEW

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

BY

CHARLES E. TURNBULL,

IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ROBERT WALLBRIDGE,

WEST SIDE OF FRONT STREET,

FACING THE MARKET.

BELLEVILLE, MAY 25th, 1857. 41

AND

CHEAP.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ON and after Thursday the 21st instant, the Post Office will be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. instead of 8, as formerly. Should the Mail per Train arrive between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock P. M., the office will be opened for half an hour after the arrival, for delivery.

J. H. MEACHAM, *P. M.*

Post Office, Belleville, 20th May, 1857. 40.3

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF NEW

SPRING DRY GOODS,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE!

BELLEVILLE.

THE Subscriber has been receiving for the past six weeks by all regular Mail Steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow and London, an

Immense Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Which are now ready for sale. Notwithstanding the very great advance on Manufactured goods in Europe he is enabled from his residence in the Home Markets, for the past ten months, to continue the important advantages of saving his customers

FROM 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

on the present prices of the Market, which a few moments examination of the Goods will clearly shew.

This stock will be found to be the *Largest* and most *Elegantly assorted of any ever laid down in Belleville.*

Each Article Marked in Plain Figures.

NO SECOND PRICE.

(32) P. O'NEILL.

BONNETS! BONNETS!

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever imported to this country, have just been opened for Sale at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE,

APRIL 1ST, 1857.

P. O'NEILL.

Visettes,

MANTLES AND SCARFS,

ARRIVED AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE, DIRECT FROM PARIS.

500 Rich Glacie, Moire, and Velvet, from 10s. to 80s. each.

(32)

G. F. BAILEY & Co., SUCCESSORS TO

JUNE & TURNER'S



SUPERBLY APPOINTED

CIRCUS & MENAGERIE.

JOHN SHAY, Equestrian Director.
W. H. AUSTIN, Manager.
N. F. SMITH, Treasurer. Clown, JIM WARD.
Ring Master, MR. SHAY.

Will exhibit at BELLEVILLE on MONDAY, JUNE 15th, 1857.

Doors open at 1½ p. m. and at 7 in the Evening.

Admission 25 cents. No half price. To see both Exhibitions.

The great Equestrian Troupe and splendid collection of

WILD ANIMALS

will be exhibited under the same canvass, for only one price of admission.

The company will enter Town on the day of exhibition at about ten o'clock in the forenoon, in GRAND PROCESSION, accompanied by the superb American Brass Band, of twelve wind Instruments, in their elegant Music Carriage drawn by twelve Horses; and after proceeding through the principal streets, will halt at the ground of Exhibition.

The performance will commence with a new and beautiful cavalcade, entitled the

PERSIAN CAVALRY!

Introducing in a series of rapid and skillful evolutions, the world renowned exercises of that warlike people, illustrating with great truthfulness, the review, the charge, the retreat and the rally. This brilliant spectacle will be represented with new and costly trappings costumes, appropriate music, &c.

Novel Gymnastics and Acrobatic Feats by MR. NICHOLLS! Among the performances of Mr. Nicholls, will be seen the newly invented Rope Feats, called the Fireman's Ladder, elegant display of Athletic Skill &c.

Elegant Scene Act of Changes, by Mr. W. ARMSTRONG, in which the rider will give illustrations of various well known characters on horseback, accompanied by rapid changes of costume, expressive pantomimic action, appropriate music, &c.

Splendid act of horsemanship, Mr. LUKE RIVERS, in the course of which this accomplished and intrepid rider will display his graceful and rapid feats of equitation.

Curious and interesting feats of Balancing on horseback, by MASTER SHAY.

Brilliant display of horsemanship, by MONS BENOIT, upon two and four highly trained horses, exhibiting a most perfect command of the reins, and the astonishing instinct and obedience of the noble horses.

Thrilling feats upon the Traprz, or Ærial Gymnasium, by Messrs. WARD & NICHOLLS, a performance requiring the greatest physical and moral nerve of the artists to achieve.

Lofty and Energetic Leaps,

Acrobatic Feats and elegant Gymnastics, by Mons. FLETCHER. A graphic representation will be given of Hurdle Jumping, Fence Leaping, &c., by Mr. LYON, on his fleet and beautiful charger, without saddle or bridle.

Elegant and vigorous exercises by the Troupe in tumbling, vaulting, and summersetting, in the course of which the following celebrated artists will distinguish themselves, viz: Messrs. J. Haslett, Jim Ward, the Clown, W. Ward, Kincade, Luke Rivers, Master Shay, Mr. Solomon and Master Dick.

JIM WARD, THE CLOWN!

Will perform a comic scene on horseback, in which he will personate with admirable dexterity of changes the following characters;—The Gypsey, Female Modesty, Bacchus, God of Wine.

Feats of posturing and muscular strength, by Mr. Solomon.

Elegant act of Lady Equestrianism, by Mademoiselle ADELE DUBOIS, from the the Parisian Circus and London Amphitheatre, in all those beautiful Tours de Grace, and agile feats of Equestrainism, for which her school is so justly and widely celebrated.

The greatly distinguished French Rider, Mons. BENOIT, will give an exhibition of his surprisin art as LA JONGLEUR—A CHEVAL, in the course of which he will perform various feats of wonderful dexterity in balancing Balls, Spinning Plates, throwing Knives, playing with Sticks, Rings, &c., during the motion of his horse around the circle.

The entertainment will be enlivened and alternated with the performances of a

BAND OF SABLE MINSTRILS,

In which Mr. MULLIGAN, the Original Bob Ridley, and Mr. SNOWDEN, the accomplished Banjo Player, will sing a variety of popular negro Melodies, Chorasses, Glees, &c., Dances Jigs, Breakdowns, &c. The entertainments will conclude with a

COMIC AFTERPIECE.

NEW

Grocery & Liquor Store,

In the Stone Building adjoining

DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

MUNRO & RALSTON,

BEG most respectfully to announce to the citizens of Belleville and surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening out a splendid Stock of

Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and GLASSWARE,

consisting in part as follows:—TEAS, Muscovado and crushed SUGARS, COFFEES, (fresh ground daily,) Tobaccos, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Brooms, Sugar-house Syrup, Fruits, Nuts, Spices, Pipes, Mats, Fish, Cordage, Cheese, Pepper, Belmont Candles, Soap, Wooden ware, and every article in the Grocery Trade.

GLASSWARE.

A good assortment of Decanters, Tumblers, &c.

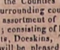
LIQUORS and WINES.

Best Pale and dark Brandies, old Tom Gin, best Hollands Gin, Rum, Scotch Whiskey, De Kuyper's Gin (in cases), Martell's Cognac Brandy (in cases), Proof Whiskey, &c. Best Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Bottled Cider, Ale and Porter, &c. &c.,

All of which they offer for sale at the smallest profit, for *cash* only, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

MUNRO & RALSTON.

Belleville, May 19th, 1857. 39

Wool!  Wool!

WOOL!

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the good people of the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, and surrounding country that, he has now an extensive assortment of Cloths of all kinds and descriptions; consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinnetts, Doeskins, Tweeds, Full Cloth, &c., which he will be pleased to exchange for Wool on the most reasonable and advantageous terms.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

will also be paid for WOOL to those not wishing to exchange for cloth.

Having recently erected a new building just in front of the Woollen Factory, expressly for the purpose of

BUYING WOOL,

he trusts he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, being fully convinced he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those favoring him with a call. He would most respectfully request those having wool to dispose of, to call and see him before selling elsewhere.

He would also at this time return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last six years he has been engaged in business. The highest price will also be paid for

HIDES & SHEEP SKINS.

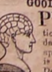
Do not forget the place. The small new building in front of the Woollen Factory.

S. WHEADON.

P. S.—Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing done in the best manner, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Belleville, April 8, 1857. 31

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied for the cure of Diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

Clairvoyance enables us to see more clearly the cause of all our sufferings and infirmities.—It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST,

for advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life. In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourselves how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ AFFLICTED, READ ☜

DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married like without reading every page of Dr. Raphael's Marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate diseases, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's Marriage Almanac. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints, and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose three Postage Stamps, and it will be sent to any Name or Address.

☞ A liberal allowance given to all travelling Booksellers, Book Agents and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews, strictly Private and Confidential. In order to claim attention, the postage of all Letters must be prepaid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W. RAPHAEL, Box 568, Post Office Hours of Consultation, from 9 to 11½, A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at the

CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS, TORONTO.

Toronto, March 31, 1857. 42

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

County of Hastings, To Wit. } DONALD CAMPBELL, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLOTTE POTTS, Defendant. } B. R.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause to me directed, I have seized and taken the following land and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the fifteenth day of August 1857, at 12 o'clock noon; viz:—The North half of Lot number 24, in the Ninth concession of Sidney and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres, patented Robert Potts May 22nd, 1834.

Also, Village Lot containing three-tenths of an acre, being composed of a part of the South-East corner of Lot Number 13, in the first concession of the Township of Rawdon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff C. H.*

per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, May 7th, 1857. 38

STIRLING

GRIST AND FLOURING MILLS.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully inform his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has enlarged his Mills, and has added to them a large amount of new machinery of the latest improvement, and also a steam engine capable of grinding from

Six to Eight Hundred Bushels of Wheat Daily.

thereby rendering the above establishment equal to [illegible]

People from all parts of the country can depend at all times on getting their grists of Wheat or other grain, no matter how large, so as to

RETURN HOME THE SAME DAY.

Having STEAM and WATER POWER, the Subscriber, will for the future be enabled to do business upon a

MUCH LARGER SCALE

than heretofore; and would beg to return his sincere thanks to the public generally, for their liberal support during the past ten years, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded so liberally on him.

HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, PEAS and OATS,

AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

WILLIAM BAKER.

Stirling, April 2nd, 1857. 32

Commercial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 46.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent on the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half-year ending 30th June next, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after Wednesday, 1st July next.

Dividend upon instalments of new Stock will be paid at same rate.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 13th June, and re-opened on 1st July.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Thursday, the 25th day of June next, in conformity with VIIIth clause of the Charter. The Chair will be taken at Noon.

At the said Meeting, the revised By-Laws, passed by the Board, will be submitted to the Shareholders for confirmation, as required by clause XIII of the Charter. By order of the Board,

C. S. ROSS, Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, 11th May, 1857. 39

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1857.

THE Election is past, and its result proves that the work devolved on the Republican party, is not yet complete. In all the Eastern and Northern portions of the country—in New-England, New-York, Ohio and the North-West—the Republican banner floats in triumph; while in Southern Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois—in short, wherever few newspapers are taken, and where common schools are too new and too feeble to have educated the present generation of voters—the black flag of Slavery obstructs the sunshine. A stranger to America might distinguish those portions of our country most blessed with Education, Intelligence, Thrift and Virtue, by scanning the returns of the Presidential contest of 1856. We have failed of present success, not because the people are against us, but because that large portion who did not hear or read the argument and do not know what were the real questions at issue, went almost solid against us, reversing the verdict which the great majority of the educated and intelligent endeavored to pronounce.

These facts indicate the path of pressing duty. With no unmanly repinings over what is irrevocable—with no abatement of heart or hope because the triumph of Liberty in her new ordeal is not won at the Long Island and White Plains of her struggle—with no shadow of regret that the responsibility of governing is not confided to her champions before the people were fully ready to sustain them—we begin afresh the work of diffusing that vital truth which, in regard to the concerns of this world, as well as of the next, makes free indeed. Now, in the Slave Power's heyday of victory, when its Ministers and servitors are gathering and plotting to make the most of their triumph and "crush out" the spirit which they vainly believe to be crucified and entombed—now, when the faint-hearted, or cold-hearted, who lately basked in the sunshine of our premature hopes, are hauling off to repair damages and talking of abandoning the rugged arena of Politics for more quiet and flowery fields—now, in this hour of weariness and shadow, THE TRIBUNE renews its vows of eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the bodies or souls of men—to the shameful assumption that the benighted and feeble, whether in soul or body, are to be regarded and treated as the convenience or the prey of their wiser or stronger brethren—to the domination of despots or oligarchs whether of empires or plantations—to the enslavers of cities and kingdoms in Europe, or the breeders of children for the auction-block and the cotton-field in Virginia or Alabama.

The doctrine that no human being was ever created for the benefit or advantage of another—that all service between man and man should be free and reciprocal—that the laborer should not toil and sweat to pamper others' pride or minister to others' luxury, but for the sustenance and comfort of those near and dear to him—is destined to certain triumph. It *must* prevail, for God reigns, and Earth was not created to be a theater of injustice, oppression and misery forever. It *must* triumph; for all true prophecy affirms and the vindication of the Divine benignity imperatively requires it. It *must* triumph; for Democratic America cannot always remain the scoff of aristocrats and the shame of reformers and liberals throughout the Old World. It *must* triumph; for man's history is not a chaos or a riddle, but everywhere instinct with meaning; and no heroic effort ever failed of its effect—no drop of martyr-blood was ever shed in vain.

But even if we Republicans were disposed to fold our arms in slumber, our adversaries would not permit it. They are busy to-day in lengthening their cords and strengthening their stakes with a vigilance and activity which reveals a consciousness on their part that their dominion must be made forthwith, or their scepter will have forever departed. To day, myrmidons of the Slave Power threaten and harass Northern Mexico, are encamped in the heart of Central America, and waging a war of extermination on the distracted inhabitants of its petty Republics, while it by turns leers and scowls at Cuba, while its most ruthless bands are precipitated on devoted Kansas, under the protection and smiles of the Federal Administration. Even as we write, the telegraph informs us that twenty Free-State men, guilty of attempting to defend their homes against the rapine and violence of Buford's and Titus's blood-thirsty bandits, have been convicted by Lecompte's Court of manslaughter! and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor as felons. This is but a fair specimen of what has long passed for "justice" in Kansas—a justice which takes the criminals into pay and aids them in hunting down, plundering and "wiping out" the innocent, while it consigns to the State Prison if they are ever goaded into the madness of resisting their oppressors. Such crimes and wrongs as unhappy Kansas has for twelve months endured, even Hungary or Poland has never known; and the power at whose instigation these villainies were and are perpetrated sits enthroned at the White House, and has just achieved another four years' ascendancy in the Federal Government. Who, in view of those facts, can say that Republicans may now pile their arms, even for an hour?

THE TRIBUNE will be, as it has been, a Political journal—avowedly, though not exclusively so. It recognizes the truth that Freedom and Slavery are here grappled in deadly conflict, and that in the result one of them must lose all control over the Federal Government. But, while it gives prominence and emphasis to the discussion and elucidation of the great issues of the day, it sinks none of the characteristics of a business and Family Newspaper. The proceedings of Congress, like those in Kansas, will be watched and reported by an able and fearless corps of Correspondents, while from London, Paris, Constantinople, Havana, San Francisco, Albany, and other centers of interest, our special advices will be, as they have been, fresh and reliable. A member of our Editorial *corps*—Bayard Taylor—is now in Northern Europe, and will spend the Winter in Sweden, Lapland, Russia, thence making his way next season across Siberia and Tartary to the mouth of the Amour, and thence homeward by the Pacific and California, unless some change of route shall promise greater interest and profit to our readers, for whom alone he will write regularly throughout his adventurous journey, which is likely to require two years for its completion. Our reports of the most interesting Lectures, Public Meetings, &c., will be full and reliable, and our Foreign and Domestic News made up with a careful regard to the condensation into our ample columns of the greatest amount of intelligence that is consistent with the use of type of generous size. In short, if we fail to make THE TRIBUNE worth its cost, it shall not be for want of expenditure or effort.

If it be deemed desirable by Republicans that THE TRIBUNE should be circulated in their several localities, we urge them to see that Clubs be made up and forwarded in due season. The Post-masters are semi-officially admonished not to aid our circulation, but to urge instead that of journals deemed "sound" and "National" by the compatriots of Atchison and Stringfellow. We ask live Republicans everywhere to take care that these efforts be not effectual to quench the light of Freedom in the murky mists of Slavery.

TERMS

Daily Tribune, per annum $6 00

SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy, per annum $3 00
Two copies, per annum 5 00
Five copies, per annum 11 25
Ten copies to one address 20 00

We send The Semi-weekly Tribune to Clergymen at $2 per year.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy, per annum $2 00
Three copies, per annum 5 00
Five copies, per annum 8 00
Ten copies, per annum 12 00

Twenty copies, to one address, and any larger number, at the rate of $1 per annum $20 00

Twenty copies, to address of each subscriber, and any larger number, at the rate of $1 20 each $24.

The United States Postage must be prepaid, 26 cts. on Weekly, 52 cts. on Semi-Weekly, and $1 56 on the Daily Tribune.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy.

We continue to send the Weekly Tribune to clergymen at $1 per year.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

Money may be remitted for subscriptions in letters at our risk; but the Postmaster at the place where the letter is mailed should be made acquainted with its contents, and keep a description of the bills. When drafts can be obtained, they are much safer than to send bills.

Bills of any specie-paying bank in the United States or Canada received at par for subscriptions.

We have no travelling agents. Any one wishing to receive THE TRIBUNE need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclose the money, write the name of the subscriber, with his Post-Office, County and State, and direct the letter to

GREELEY & McELRATH,
33.3m Tribune Office, New York.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, To Wit.
James Blacklock, C. C.
vs.
John VanNornan and Christopher C. LaFontaine.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause, I have seized and taken the following Lands and tenements of the Defendant, Christopher C. LaFontaine, which I will offer for sale under a Writ of Venditione Exponas, on SATURDAY THE 18th day of JULY, 1857, at my Office in Belleville, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz: Being composed of a part of Lot number six, in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow,—commencing on the road now travelled to the second concession of Thurlow, on the north-west corner of the Lot sold to James Nosworthy, then north-westerly along said road to the side-line between Lots numbers five and six; then along said side-line two chains ten links, more or less, then north eighty-eight degrees west, until it be intersected by a line produced from the south-west side-line of James Nosworthy's Lot, reserving the right to open a street across said Lot.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 7th April, 1857. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit,
William Aitkins, Plaintiff,
vs. C. P.
Phœbe Ranney, Defendant.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas of Toronto, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Phœbe Ranney, at the suit of William Aitkins the younger; I have seized and taken in Execution, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Defendant, Phœbe Ranney, in and to the lands and tenements hereinafter mentioned, which I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Town of Belleville, in said County, on Saturday the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty seven, at 12 o'clock noon, namely:—All those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situated, lying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Canada, and better known as follows: being lot number ten and twelve, in the first concession, South of the Slash Road in the said Township of Tyendinaga, and also that certain part of lot number eleven, in the said first concession, South of the Slash Road, butted and bounded as follows: commencing on the Western limit of said lot, number eleven, on the Northwest bank of the Salmon River, thence South sixteen degrees East, following the side line of said lot to the centre of the said River; thence Northerly, following the centre of the said river to a point on a course North, eighty-two degrees thirty minutes, East from the course first stated; from thence, South eighty-two degrees thirty minutes West, to the place of beginning. Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land, containing three-quarters of an acre, being composed of part of said lot, number eleven, in said first concession, south of the road and known as Village lot number four, on the South side of Main Street in the Village of Milltown, (formerly called Smithville,) said Village lot being one hundred and nine feet in front on said street, and one hundred and ninety-six feet in depth, all in the said Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings aforesaid, with the actual and reputed appurtenances unto the said parcels of land belonging. Also all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement about one hundred and forty acres, more or less, and being composed of Lot number twenty in the fifth concession of the said Township of Huntingdon aforesaid.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff, C. H.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, March 9th, 1857. 29

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit:
Henry C. Saylors,
vs. B. R.
Adam Henry Meyers.

BY virtue of a Wirt of Fieri Facias in the above cause, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which by virtue of a Writ of Venditione Exponas, I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the 20th day of June, 1857, viz:—All the right, title and interest of the said Defendant of, in or to lot number seventeen in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, 27, as shown by the Commercial Bank Plan of part of lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also, lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, on Willard's Block, Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also part of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the East side of the river Trent, more fully described by a Deed of Bargain and Sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April, 1846; also lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village lot in Trenton, devised by Will of A. H. Meyers, deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H. Meyers, deceased, from John McAulay, at the mouth of the river Trent, and devised by the Will of the deceased A. H. Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the East half of lot 3 in broken concession A., devised by said A. H. Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also lots numbers two and three in the Easterly part of lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the Plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment of lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H. Meyers, deceased; also lot number 16 first concession Elzevir; also W. ½ of lot number 20, 8th concession Marmora; also lot number 4, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also lot number 6, 5th concession Hungerford; also lot number 3, 3rd concession of Thurlow; also lot number 6, 1st concession Huntingdon; also W. ½ 11 in the broken front of Thurlow; also N ½ 3, 2nd concession Thurlow; also lot number 31, 8th concession Thurlow; also lot number 5, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following lots in the village of Annwood, in the County of Hastings, viz:—138, 139, 140, on the North side of King street, lot number 142 in rear of lot number 138, lot number 141 in the rear of said lot 139, and broken lot in rear of 140, the said last three lots being on the South West of Heber street; also lot number 18 in the 2nd concession of Hungerford; also the rear halves of lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff C. H.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 14th March, 1857. 30 13w

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, To Wit. Q. B.
James J. Farley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Joseph Canniff, John Canniff the younger, Joseph Bining[illegible], Defendants.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause to me directed, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the fourth day of July 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, viz.—All the right, title, and equity of redemption and interest of the Defendants, or either of them, of, in, and to Village Lot number fifty-nine, on the East side of Centre street, according to a Plan made for Joseph Canniff, bearing date December 1853, made by J. W. Nash, D. P. L. S., of part of Lot numbers five and six, in the third concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff C. H.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, March 27th, 1857. 32

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop. S. B. SMITH.

Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4

J. & J. BOOTH.

1857. SPRING GOODS! 1857.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just received per RAILWAY, A CHOICE

ASSORTMENT OF NEWLY IMPORTED SPRING GOODS,

suitable for the *MERCHANT TAILORING* Department of their Trade, which they are now prepared to **Make up to Order**, or to *SELL in the CLOTH*, as may be required. Those who wish to purchase Cloths in the *Material or Garment*, will find an *extensive assortment to select from*. They have also on hand a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

consisting of *Business and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests*, in great variety of material, *suitable for the Spring Trade.*

TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

Who require to keep READY-MADE CLOTHING, they can offer an *advantage*, as their *stock is larger than heretofore*, and *adapted in sizes and material to suit this Market.* ☞ A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade. ☞ They have also on hand a great variety of *Hats, Caps, Shirt Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Neckties, Umbrellas, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Carpet Bags, &c.*

J. & J. BOOTH.

Belleville, Front Street, next door to Messrs. Holton & Co.

March 16th, 1857. (30)

SLOAT & SHEPARD'S GREAT NORTHERN CIRCUS



AUGMENTED AND IMPROVED!

and composed of

ALL NOVEL FEATURES,

entirely dissimilar in character, and vastly superior to any Establishment now travelling.

Manager and Director, J. G. Sloat

The great mass of sterling beauties offered in this Circus precludes the possibility of our giving a detailed description of the Performers or Performances. The large posters, illustrated papers, pictorial bills, etc. furnishing all the necessary particulars. A brief ENUMERATION OF THE STARS will satisfy the public of the **Paramount Excellence** OF THE **GREAT NORTHERN CIRCUS.** In each and every Entertainment the public will have an opportunity of seeing

THE SHERWOOD FAMILY

Consisting of

Mad'lle Virginia Sherwood, the Peerless and Dashing Equestrienne.

MAD'LLE IDA, the beautiful, fascinating and precocious little Fairy.

MAST. CHARLES, The intrepid Principal Rider,—and the justly celebrated

CHARLES SHERWOOD who as Pete Jenkins, the Amateur Equestrian, is justly celebrated in all the principal cities in the Union. The Distinguishing Novelty is

EPH. HORN the first and only Ethiopian Clown in the World, whose rich gems of genius and humor have made him a BLACK STAR, brilliant as anthracite coal, and popular from Maine to New Orleans. Purely original in all he says and does—Eph Horn stands alone and unapproachable amongst all the delineators of Ethiopian character.

MESSRS. KING & LA RUE, as Acrobats, Gymnasts & Athletes, have also been secured, and will present among other features, the TRIPLE TRAPAZE on three horses, also, the difficult feat of the Elastic Pesces and Flying Ors. Mr King will effect his Triumphs of the Trampoline, in the execution of which he will accomplish his Flying Leaps over Files of Men and Droves of Horses.

TWO ENGLISH CLOWNS are identified with this Institution. One the great Jester

BOB WILLIAMS formerly of Cooke's London Amphitheatre, will in addition to his rare whimsicalities, perform a National Overture on a Penny Trumpet,—whilst the other

FRED. WILSON, of Provincial celebrity will sing, tumble and achieve great things, including the Yorkshire Clog Dance.

MR. LA RUE, will ride his Terrific Hurdle Leaping Act

Masters Henry and Ferdinand, will contribute their Classic Poses,—whilst a Triple organization of Leapers, Vaulters, Tumblers, Voltiguers, Riders, Dancers, &c., will be daily offered in Pleasing and Graceful Animations.

The whole concluding with a Laughable PANTOMIMIC SPECTACLE, In which the Comic force of the Company will be properly presented.

☞ Bear in mind, that a GRAND PARADE of all the Horses, Ponies, & Trained Animals, will be made in Town, on the morning of the Exhibition day. This Cavalcade will be preceded by the BAND CHARIOT, containing the WASHINGTON BRASS BAND. This outside demonstration is not given for ostentatious display, but to develope to the public the vast Solidity and Strength of the Great Northern Circus.

Will exhibit at Belleville, on Thursday, June 18th. Doors open at 2 & 7 o'clock P. M. Admission to Box 50 cts, Pit 25 cts, Children under 9 years of age to Box 25 cts Performance to commence half an hour after opening. Will also exhibit at Trenton, on Wednesday June 17th.

J. BURGES, *Agent.*

Belleville, June 2nd, 1857.

STIRLING WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE Undersigned having leased for a term of years the NEW STONE BUILDING, lately erected by Mr. William Baker, would most respectfully acquaint the public generally, that the above establishment will be in full operation by the middle of MAY next, when they will be prepared to do any amount of

Carding, Fulling, Cloth Dressing

&c., with despatch, and

UPON REASONABLE TERMS.

The undersigned flatter themselves that with strict attention to their business, they will be enabled to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. The Machinery in this establishment is all new, and of the latest improved plans.

None but the best of workmen will be employed.

There is WATER and STEAM POWER attached, so as to be able to do business at *ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR,* which gives this establishment a decided advantage over all others of the kind in the County of Hastings.

☞ The highest price in CASH will be at all times paid for WOOL.

The Subscribers also beg to state that they will continue the business of

SASH and BLIND Manufacturing,

and will constantly keep in operation Planing Machines and Turning Lathes. They are now prepared to furnish to order any quantity of Sash, Blinds, Panel Doors, &c., &c., at the shortest notice, of such a quality and upon such terms as cannot be surpassed in the Province. Flooring dressed to order, and all description of Mouldings constantly kept on hand for sale. The public will do well by giving us a call before going elsewhere.

J. MERRIMAN & Co.

Stirling, April 2nd, 1857. 34

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot No. 18, in the 7th concession of Madoc, with about fifty acres cleared, under good fence, well watered, and in a state of good cultivation. Title good. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to JAMES EAGLESON, on Lot No. 13 in the 10th concession of Madoc, proprietor.

Madoc, March 27, 1857. 32

LUMBER FOR SALE.

ABOUT 7000 feet, being composed of Framing Timber, from six inches to a foot square. It is now lying at Mosquito Bay, 12 miles distant, and will be delivered in Belleville if required. For terms, which are reasonable, apply at the *Chronicle* office.

Belleville, May 26, 1857. 40.3

EXPRESS DAILY LINE.

PICTON, BELLEVILLE, &c.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

1857. 1857.

"BAY OF QUINTE."

F. A. CARRELL, Master.

LEAVES (Sundays excepted,) Belleville for Kingston, Picton, and intermediate ports, every Morning at SEVEN o'clock, Grand Trunk Railroad time.

RETURNING,

Leaves Kingston every Afternoon at half-past THREE o'clock.

Connects at Kingston with the Grand Trunk East and West Express Trains; the Rome and Watertown Railroad; the Lake and River Royal Mail Line; and the American, Cape Vincent and Rideau Steamers.

☞ Cabs and Omnibusses in waiting to convey Passengers to and from the Cars, Steamboats and Hotels.

The Bay of Quinte, generally known as the Garden of Canada, ranks in scenery amongst the most beautiful in America, and is a favorite resort of the tourist and invalid.

The above swift and elegant Steamer has been built expressly for the route after which she has been named.

Passengers from Belleville, should they so desire, will be permitted to sleep on board prior to the morning of departure.

☞ Berths and State Rooms Free.

Kingston, May 1st, 1857. 39

Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.

THROUGH FREIGHT & PASSAGE BOAT.

THE STEAMER

1857. 1857.

"ST. HELEN,"

C. B. CRYSLER, Master,

WILL, during the present season, make regular Weekly Trips from the Head of the Bay and Belleville to Montreal, as follows, namely:—

—DOWNWARD—

WILL LEAVE

Trenton every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Belleville " do at 12 " noon.
Kingston " do at 9 " P. M.

for Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday evening.

—UPWARD—

WILL LEAVE

Montreal every Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Kingston every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.

for Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton on Saturday evening.

The ST. HELEN has an Upper Cabin, and excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Pretty, Belleville; J. A. Glassford, Montreal; or the Captain on board.

Kingston, April, 1857. 38

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A FARM in Thurlow, containing 100 acres, about 8 miles from Belleville; 40 acres cleared, 2 frame houses, a small orchard, and timber out for a new frame barn, and 60 acres heavy timbered land. Price, £450; half down, balance in 8 yearly payments.

ALSO, IN BELLEVILLE,

Three Town Lots near the new College, on the Plank Road, commanding a splendid view of the Town, country, and Bay. Price for the block, 3 lots, £350.

ALSO, IN BELLEVILLE,

Six Town Lots near the Depot, on the sidewalk and gravel road. These lots are well situated for business stands. Three small houses on them.

ALSO, IN BELLEVILLE,

Four frame Houses and Lots near Dr. Ridley's residence, on Church and Wharf Streets, for sale or exchange for Western lands.

ALSO, IN AMELIASBURGH,

500 acres of splendid farm land, 220 acres improved; 3 miles from Belleville. Price £10 per acre.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A span of Carriage Horses, five years old; 3 Mares in foal; 2 Colts two years old past. Also 1 Mowing and Reaping Machine, and Horse Rake.

ALSO, TO LEASE,

For 10 or 15 years, the stone building and premises on Front Street, Belleville, opposite the Commercial Buildings, at present occupied by Dennis Shannon and Peter Salladin. Apply to the proprietor,

36 R. J. EVERITT.

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to

SHELDON HAWLEY, *Trenton.*

February, 28th, 1857. (29)

Oils, Oils, Oils.

OLIVE, Solar Sperm, Masonic Sperm, Machine, Cod, Tanners, Lard, Boiled Linseed, Raw Linseed, Kerosene, Bleached Whale, Pale Seal, &c., &c., for sale by the Cask, Barrel, or Gallon, at

HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE,

15 Front Street, Belleville

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING, for sale by

JOHN LEWIS.

Belleville, July 9, 1856. 46

NEW TREATMENT.

BUFFALO

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis, Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secresy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

THE Railroad Celebration

—IN—

Belleville, will take place on the

ANNIVERSARY OF THE

QUEEN'S VISIT TO THIS TOWN.

IT will be conducted on a most magnificent scale. It is calculated to eclipse that of the City of Montreal, and thereby place the Capitol of Lower Canada in the shade.

HER MAJESTY

is expected to arrive in Belleville, by a Special Train from Quebec, in thirteen hours. Therefore, under these auspicious circumstances, the

VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF HARDWARE

which will be required for the occasion, must be very considerable; and in consideration thereof, the committee of the BELLEVILLE RAILROAD CELEBRATION and the public Generally, are most respectfully invited to call at the

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT

—OF—

M. GILLEN,

where they will find a genuine and complete assortment of

Hardware,

if not superior, certainly not surpassed by any other in Town, comprising every article in the trade.

M. G. flatters himself with the idea that, from his knowledge and experience in the above line of business, and the *large and peculiar* selection of goods JUST ARRIVED, that he occupies a position which will enable him to please the fastidious, in point of style and quality, not excepting Her Majesty, should she feel graciously pleased to favor him with a call, during her sojourn here.

"There's no Time to be Lost."

☞ Look into his Store in the Victoria Buildings, as you are passing by, and Judge for Yourselves.

"*God Save the Queen.*"

ALL persons Indebted to the above named M. G., are respectfully requested to settle their accounts for the years 1855-6.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1856. (17)

Bakery and Feed Store,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE, FRONT ST.

THE undersigned having opened a new Flour and Feed Store, in the premises lately occupied by James Fleming, begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville that he will at all times be willing to supply them with Bread, Flour and all kinds of coarse grain, at as liberal rates for cash, as any other establishment in town; his terms being strictly CASH, all articles will be placed at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURE.

He will also keep constantly on hand an assortment of CONFECTIONARY, which will be sold either by Wholesale or Retail, at prices to defy competition.

CASH PAID FOR

PEAS, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, Lard, &c.

GEORGE MOTLEY.

Belleville, March 16th, 1857. 31 3m

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No 18, in the 12th con'n Rawdon; about 30 acres cleared land on this Lot, with a new frame dwelling house 48 x 24.

Lot No 13, in the 13th con'n Rawdon.

Lot No 3, in the 4th con'n Marmora.

E. ½ Lot No 12, in the 7th con'n Marmora.

E. ½ Lot No 3 in the 11th con'n Huntingdon.

Village Lot No 2, South side Front-st, Stirling, (adjoining Mr. Bull's Store).

Park Lots, No's 7 and 8, on the East side of Henry street, Stirling Village.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN J. HASLETT, *P. L. Surveyor.*

Belleville, Feb. 24, 1857. (27)

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,



FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of *Whooping Cough, Croup*, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M.D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, C. G. Le-Vesconte, Belleville; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton; and by all Druggists everywhere. Tuttle, Moses & Northrup, General Agents for Canada. 10

ALL HAIL!

Something for the Million!

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WE call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color and keep it from falling to extreme old age in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

For sale by R. Holden & Co. 4y

FRESH ARRIVALS!

FOR THE

SPRING OF 1857.

THE Subscriber is just opening out a large stock of

English Paper and Stationery

of superior quality, imported directly from the Old Country by himself, expressly for the Belleville Market, and having had considerable experience in such articles, he can confidently recommend the above as inferior to none ever offered before in Belleville.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

The subscriber has just received a variety of GEO. A. PRINCE & Co.'s, and CARHART & NEEDHAM'S **Celebrated Melodeons!**

These Instruments are pronounced by all who have ever seen them, to be superior in tone and finish, to any other Instrument of the kind manufactured. These Instruments will be SOLD AT THE

Manufacturers' Prices,

with the addition of Freight and Duty, thereby securing to purchasers as good a Melodeon, and at as low a price as if he were purchasing from the manufacturer himself.

☞ A large quantity of SHEET MUSIC constantly on hand.

JAS. HARRISON, Front Street.

Belleville, 1857. (11)

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4-line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE blood furnishes the material of every bone, gland, and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

Delicate Females.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

The London *Lancet*, the London *Medical Review*, and the most eminent of the Faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogised the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the World for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Bowel Complaints	Dropsy,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility,	Inflammation,
Colds,	Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Chest Diseases,	Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,
Costiveness,		
Dyspepsia,	Headaches,	
Stone and Gravel,	Secondary Symptoms,	Inward Weakness,
Lowness of Spirits,	Liver Complaints	Piles.

, Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 224 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 2

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Dr. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

THE MOST VALUABLE

Spring and Summer Medicine in the World!!

TESTIMONY.

The following Letter shows in a remarkable manner what the FOREST WINE and PILLS are doing in every part of the Country. It was sent to my Agent in St. Thomas, C. W., who transmitted it to me. The writer of it is unknown to me and must be altogether disinterested except for the public good.

SOUTHWOLD, February 23rd, 1856.

MR. PARISH, ST. THOMAS —As you are Agent for Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills, I feel it my duty to address you a few lines. My son Robert aged 20 years, was taken with Typhus Fever and Inflammation of the Lungs in February, 1855. He was then living seventy miles from me. I received a letter, saying, if I wanted to see him alive, I must come immediately. I saddled my horse at once, rode down, and found my son so bad, he could not rise out of bed. I desired to bring him home, but the doctor said it would be death to remove him. After leaving him nine weeks in this wretched condition, I succeeded in bringing him home a mere skeleton. I directly procured the services of the best physician in these parts, who, after sounding him, pronounced his lungs badly diseased. He ordered Cod Liver Oil and Port Wine for my son, who took nine bottles without the least benefit, and during all this time he raised large quantities of noxious matter daily, with occasional spitting of blood. He became so weak that he could neither dress nor undress, and all who saw him, said "it was no use to doctor, as he would not recover." I saw advertized some wonderful remedies for consumption, which I procured, but it failed to do him any good. "Ah," said my neighbors, "its no use, he can't be cured; he will die in the fall." A friend of mine, however, recommended your Forest Wine and Pills. Without delay I hastened to your store, and procured a bottle of the Forest Wine, and a box of the Forest Pills, and gave him some that night, and, to use his own words, he says: "Father, I think this medicine will do me good; I felt it glow so all about my stomach." The next morning he ate more breakfast than he had at any time since first taken ill, and from that time he began to get well very fast. With the Pills and eight bottles of the Wine, he was perfectly cured. He has now been at work for more than a month, and is hearty and well.

Since I have seen the good effects of your Forest Remedies on my son, I have recommended them to different people, and I know of three ladies who have taken them for Nervous Debility, with the happiest results.

I take the liberty of sending you these few lines, hoping you will make the case of my son known, that others afflicted, may know what will cure them. EDWARD LEECH.

We, the undersigned, know the foregoing statement to be true.
ROBERT LEECH,
ISAAC WALTER,
GEORGE HICKS,
JUDE ALLEN.

The Forest Wine and Pills are Sovereign Remedies for all the following complaints, and it should be understood that it is the medical influence of both Remedies acting together in the blood which exert the wonderful effects in the cure of obstinate diseases. Although the Pills alone are a never-failing Remedy in all such cases as require only purgatives, yet in Chronic diseases both the Wine and Pills are absolutely necessary.

The FOREST WINE and PILLS are warranted to cure the most severe Colds, Coughs, and pain in the Breast, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism and Gout. The Wine and Pills cure the Fever Ague, for which complaint they have acquired a high reputation. Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes and every kind of Humor, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Debility, Night Sweats, and Weakly State of the Constitution. Bilious Disorders, Foul Stomach and Morbid condition of the Bowels, Headaches, Nervous Disorders and General Derangement of the System. Affections of the Bladder, Bronchitis, Bilious Colic, Bowel Complaints, Dropsy, Flatulency, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Bones, Scrofula, and all other complaints which arise from Impure Blood and disordered state of the system.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Forest Pills Twenty-five Cents per Box.

General Depot, No. 64 Walker Street, N. York

AGENTS in Belleville—E. Chandler, R. Holden, Druggists; Stirling—G. H. Boulter, Geo. E. Bull; Frankford—Scott Marshall; Madoc—A. F. Wood; Thomasburgh—Jones & Vandervoort; Tweed—G. A. Munro; Shannonville—F. Warwick; Consecon—Wm. B. Whittier; Hillier—Philip Flagler; Wellington—J. Cummings; Demorestville—Jas. Hart; Bloomfield—P. Clark; Ameliasburgh—R. C. H. Cotter; Rednersville—Jas. Redner, and kept by one or more respectable druggists in almost every city and village in the Union and British Colonies. 12

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1857. NO. 43.

The Hastings Chronicle.

A COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL, is published every Wednesday, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s 6d.—When delivered by Carrier, 2s 6d extra will be charged.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S
Advertising Agency,
119 *Nassau Street, New York, and No. 10, State Street, Boston.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., are Agents for the "HASTINGS CHRONICLE," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.

Business Directory.

G. G. GERMAN,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.
Terms Cash. BELLEVILLE, C.W.
42

MR. W. H. PONTON,
REGISTER COUNTY OF HASTINGS, BARrister and Attorney, &c. &c.
Belleville, Jan. 1, 1857. (21)

G. E. HENDERSON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.—Office in Victoria Buildings, under the *Chronicle* Office. (19)

R. P. JELLETT,
Barrister & Attorney at Law.
BELLEVILLE, C. W. 37

P. V. DORLAND, M. D.
OFFICE AT THE RESIDENCE OF HIS brother, the late E. G. Dorland M. D., Front St., Belleville. N. B.—Gratuitous advice and attendance on the poor on Mondays. (34)

L. H. HENDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public,—Office, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. (45)

M. NULTY,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and General Broker, Belleville. (46)

CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer &c.—Office over Blacklock's Grocery Store, Main Street, Belleville. (36)

I. S. FARRELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, FRONT Street, Belleville, Opposite the Victoria Buildings. (23)

GILLESPIE & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville. (13)

DAILY STAGE TO MADOC.
LEAVES Belleville every week day at 7½ o'clock A. M., arriving in Madoc at 4 P. M.—Leaves Moon's Hotel, Madoc, at 8 o'clock A. M., reaching Belleville at 4 P. M. FARE 5s.
ANSON B. ROSS, JOHN CANNIFF.
May 1st, 1857. 93

J. E. LENT,
DEALER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN Marble, opposite the Registry Office, Belleville, C. W. All orders for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, Monuments, Furniture tops, &c., punctually attended to. 12

WILSON'S SALOON.
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c., FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, Oct. 27, 1855. 14

UNDERTAKER.
THOS. HARDY BEGS TO INFORM THE Inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the Stock of Coffins, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers. The Hearse will be sent free of charge within the Corporation. Terms liberal.
Belleville Dec. 1855. 15

PIANO FORTE TUNING.
THE UNDERSIGNED will hold himself in readiness, on reasonable notice, to tune and repair Piano Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs, in Belleville and vicinity. Orders may be left at Harrison's or Duff's Book Stores, or at Coleman's Boarding House, on Front Street, near the upper bridge.
23 H. C. MASON.

WM. W. McARTHUR,
Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
Opposite DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE.
SIGNS, Window Blinds, &c., painted with neatness and despatch. Glazing or Paper Hanging done on short notice. Furniture varnished or painted, or both, in the best style.
All orders left with Dr. Coleman will be punctually attended to.
Belleville, April 21, 1857. 35-6m

PAPER & STATIONERY.
224 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
THE Subscriber has during the past winter, greatly increased his facilities for doing a wholesale Paper & Stationery business. He will have in Stock, in a few days, nearly two hundred tons of Wrapping, Writing, and Printing Paper, Plain and Ornamental Stationery, &c. &c.
Having made all his foreign purchases in person previous to the recent advance in the price of paper in Britain, he is able to execute such orders as he may be favored with early, at a shade under the prices of last year.
Orders per post receive prompt attendtion.
JAMES CHALMERS.
N. B.—40 tons of Superior Roofing Felt for sale cheap. 35-6m

JOB-WORK of all kinds, printing in colors, &c, neatly executed at the *Chronicle* office.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Governor.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
Head Office.
EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET
CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 49 Great St. James Street.
Hon. PETER M'GILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman
The Hon. JUSTICE M'CORD.
The Hon. A. N. MORIN.
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OGILVY MOFFATT, Esq., Merchant.
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Merchant.
Manager.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £	s.	d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £	s.	d.
15	1	14	0	1	11	2
20	1	18	4	1	15	1
25	2	3	3	1	19	8
30	2	9	4	2	5	2
35	2	16	7	2	11	10
40	3	5	6	3	0	0
45	3	17	3	3	10	9
50	4	13	0	4	5	3
55	5	16	0	5	6	4
60	7	7	1	6	14	11

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.
Proposals for Assurance and other business *finally disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.
Agent at Belleville,
20-6m JOHN BELL.

MONARCH
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital: £300,000. | Accumulated Fund £200,000.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parl'ment.
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J. R. Hooper Esq., Alderman Deputy Chairman.
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BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN AGENCY, Head Office in Toronto. ROSS, MITCHELL & Co, Chief Agents.
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37 JAMES BOOTH, *Agent.*

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S. MERRILL, Secretary.
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INSURANCES.
THE MONTREAL FIRE, LIFE AND INLAND Navigation Assurance Co. Capital £200,000.
—o—
COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)
—o—
☞ The undersigned continue to Insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, *Agents.*
Belleville, June, 1857. 20

HEADLEY'S MARBLEIZED GRANITE.
W. H. VANTASSEL,
AGENT for the sale of County Rights to manufacture HEADLEY'S new Building material in Canada East and West, and in New Brunswick. Patented March, 1856.
All communications addressed (post-paid) to W. H. VANTASSEL, Railroad House, Belleville, C. W., will receive immediate attention. 30

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, C. W.
THIS Establishment, erected in the most pleasant and prominent part of the City, is approaching completion, and when finished will combine all that skill and money can supply, to render it one of the most desirable Hotels yet constructed. The Hotel will be finished in a style unsurpassed in this country. The chambers are lighted by Gas, and each story is supplied with Bath Rooms and Water Closets.
The proprietor of this Establishment respectfully announces that the House will be OPEN on or before the 20th of MAY, for the accommodation of the public.
Permanent Boarders will be taken at reasonable rates.
Transient Guests, $2 00 per Day.
A. C. JOSLIN.
Toronto, April 29, 1857. 38

TIME FOR
18  57.
WM. NORTHGRAVES,
HAS just purchased for Cash a large assortment of **New Goods,** in his line, consisting of
GOLD AND SILVER, ENGLISH AND GENEVA PATENT LEVER AND CYLINDER WATCHES,
of every description, which he will Warrant to be of the best quality. Also a neat assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
consisting of WEDDING AND FANCY RINGS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, CHAINS, KEYS, SEALS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, THIMBLES, &c., which he will sell *Cheaper* than any other house in Belleville.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, repaired, cleaned and Warranted; and he challenges CANADA to produce better workmanship.
At his old stand, opposite Gillespie & Co.'s Store, Front Street.
WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watchmaker.
Belleville, Dec. 11th, 1856. (16)

Poet's Corner.

GIVE ME THE PEOPLE.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Some love the glow of outward show;
Some love mere wealth, and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.
What's all the gold that glitters cold,
When link'd to hard or haughty feeling!
Whate'er we're told, the noblest gold
Is truth of heart and manly dealing!
Then let them seek, whose minds are weak,
Mere fashion's smile, and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it!

A lowly roof may give us proof
That lowly flowers are often fairest;
And trees, whose bark is hard and dark,
May yield us fruit, and bloom the rarest.
There's worth as sure 'neath garments poor,
As e'er adorned a loftier station;
And minds as just as those we trust,
Whose claim is but of wealth's creation!
Then let them seek, whose minds are weak,
Mere fashion's smile, and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it!

Virtues of a Note of Hand.

The London *Free Press* says:—"Our readers should bear in mind that a very important modification of the law respecting Bills of Exchange has taken place this session, and will shortly come into operation. The new law gives power to the holder of a note of hand or bill of exchange to go before a County or other Judge and obtain a summary judgment againts the acceptor, unless it appears to the Judge that the defence is one that requires more formal trial. After judgment execution is to go in 15 days, instead of in succeeding term after judgment, as is the rule at present. It often happens that a note is given to oblige the guarantee, and not in accordance with terms of sale. Under the new law the note assumes a form of little else than that of a "confession of Judgment," as execution can be levied on the acceptor within 15 days after failure to meet the note. It will not be to the interest of traders, thereore, to accept notes to oblige creditors, as it places a powerful instrument in their hands which can be used most disastrously. No doubt the effect of the Act will be to limit credit to a very great extent, and drive out of use a large number of Bills of Exchange which take the place at present of a circulating medium. While the Usury Laws are driving capital away from the country, the Banks at this time have a circulation of $1,500,000 less than that of six months since. The recent enactment will fall with peculiar severity upon trade. A person will not reflect that, upon signing a note, he is making a stick wherewith to break his own back, unless indeed, he can so calculate upon receipts that the note is sure to be met. In these times, however, when receipts are so uncertain—so "few and far between," such calculations are not arrived at with any amount of certainty.

SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.

The Synod met in Kingston, on Wednesday morning, 10th inst., and spent almost the whole of the forenoon Sederunt in devotional exercises, which were deeply interesting, and well fitted suitably to dispose the minds of its members for entering upon its important business. The Rev. Thomas Alexander, formerly of Cobourg, who had just arrived from Scotland, where he has spent the last ten years, being present, was invited to sit in the Synod. The afternoon and most of the evening Sederunts were spent in considering a case of reference from the London Presbytery respecting the translation of the Rev. Mr. McLaren from Amherstburg to Boston. A memorial was read from the Montreal Presbytery, praying the Synod to approve of the course it had taken in receiving the Boston Congregation into connection with the body.—There were three points in this case which were discussed very fully, namely, the course which the Montreal Presbytery pursued in receiving this Congregation; the general principle of admitting Congregations in the United States into the Synod, and the translation of Mr. McLaren to the Boston Congregation, which had called him. With respect to the first, it was argued by some the Presbytery had acted imprudently in not waiting and seeking advice from the Synod before receiving such a Congregation.—By others it was argued that, as there was no rule of Synod to guide them in the case, and considering the peculiar circumstances of the Congregation, the Presbytery did right, and ought to be commended for its zeal in caring for those destitute of ordinances. Respecting the second point, it was argued, on the one hand, that it was inexpedient, and would involve the Synod in much trouble to take under its care Congregations situated in the United States: and, on the other, that there may be circumstances connected with a particular case to warrant the Synod so to do. After lengthened discussions, the following resolution was adopted by 88 voting for and 8 against it, a number declining to vote—namely, "Sustain the reference, and approve of the conduct of the Presbytery of London. Approve, further, of the reception of the Boston Congregation by the Presbytery of Montreal. Resolved, however, that in all cases of future applications from Congregations in similar circumstances, the Presbyteries shall obtain the sanction of the Synod before receiving them. The translation of Mr. McLaren was referred back to the London Presbytery to be dealt with as an ordinary transaction. Application was made for leave to receive, as a minister of the body, the Rev. Mr. Canning, formerly Minister of the Associate Reformed Church of the United States, by the Ottawa Presbytery, which was granted. The Montreal Presbytery also applied to receive the Rev. Mr. Allen, from Scotland, which was given. Various Presbyteries applied for leave to take on trials for licenses a number of young men, which was also granted.

The Synod then adjourned, to meet at 11 o'clock next morning.—*News.*

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.—The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal took place at the Banking House in Montreal, on the first inst. The result of the past year's operations seem of the most satisfactory character. The usual dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared, notwithstanding some pretty serious losses, and a large sum is added to the previously large rest or revenue. It is a matter of just pride and satisfaction to find this great banking institution in so sound and healthy a position, offering at once the most ample security and a high rate of dividends to those embarking means in it for the use of our trade. The Directors speak in terms of well-grounded caution respecting the future prospects of trade. It is like the word of command from the quarter deck to reef the sails.

The infant princess is to be christened about the middle of June, when she will receive the names of BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE.

Doesticks sees a Cricket Match.

I have heard a great deal about the manly sports of "Merrie England," and have always had a great respect for experts in the athletic games of the Britishers. Cricket has been specified, as a game requiring the greatest possible quickness of eye, and activity of limb, and I have heretofore looked upon it as a glorious sport, full of intense, though innocuous excitement. In my lamblike innocence I have always, until yesterday, supposed "cricket" to be a diversion, an amusement, a pastime, a holiday recreation, and nothing but ocular demonstration could ever have convinced me of my great mistake. Two famous "Elevens" were to play a match at Hoboken—crack men on both sides—heavy bets—sporting world all prophesying great things—resolved to go—did go— am disappointed, and, I may say, disgusted. Cricket is not a game—it is a popular fallacy to suppose it is, but it is a solemn ceremonial periodically performed with the greatest seriousness by deluded Englishmen who think they're having fun. Fun! a cricketer has no more appreciation of genuine *fun* than a dead jackass has of a hornpipe. Grim are the cricketers, and desponding; smileless, dejected, forlorn and bilious. The Pilgrim Fathers, holding an out-door evening prayer-meeting on a side hill in four feet of snow in the middle of February, were a gay set of jolly dogs, compared to these rueful cricketing Englishmen out for a day's pleasure. A New York murder trial, or a Kentucky hanging match, would be a roaring farce by the side of the sportive tragedy of these two crack "Elevens." The Ghost of Hamlet's father, and the spectre of the murdered Banquo talking over their private affairs at midnight by the light of blue fire, would be a gay and festive scene, when likened to the Hoboken cricket ground, with a match in progress. Cricket!—well, hereafter when I want a synomque for all that is intolerably dull and stupid, I shall say, *Cricket.* When I want to express a grand climax of spiritless dejection, I shall remark, Cricket. When I desire to say of some man against whom I have a mortal grudge, that he is grim-visaged, jaundiced, melancholic, dismal and flat, I shall simply call him a cricketer, and then I shall dodge. And if any man accuses me in like manner, I shall take out a warrant for defamation of character, and sue him for maliciously damaging my reputation to a huge extent.

I went to Hoboken with Damphool, who, although an American, is a cricketer—I hope Damphool may be forgiven, and indeed I think there is salvation in store for him, provided he speedily repents of Crick et, and takes to base ball.

Damphool told me I would see great sport—got to the ground—bestowed myself under a tree while Damphool went to the Club-House to attire himself—presently he appeared again, dressed in white flannel from head to foot—he had a jockey cap on his head, and buckskin slippers on his feet. Just before the game commenced he tied a bedquilt on each leg, and put on some leather gloves—then the people took their places—the men who were not bowling, all took the same position, with their hands on their knees, and their chins elevated at an angle of 45 degrees—then the umpire called out "play,"—then the bowler, a disheartened looking man, took up the ball, which was as hard as a brick, and threw it with all his might at the lugubrious individual with a two-handed pudding stick in his grasp, who stood in front of some little sticks which were stuck in the ground like an unfinished hencoop. There were two melancholy bowlers, two drooping batsmen, and two unfinished hencoops—when the dejected man saw the ball coming, he made a poke at it with his pudding stick, but didn't hit it—then he sadly rested from his labors, while a number of doleful men on the other side wearily sought for the ball—then the other bowler with a sad countenance threw the ball at the other gloomy batsman, who made another dispirited poke at it with another pudding stick; this time he hit it—then he ran towards the other hencoop, while the man at that end ran to his hencoop—then the marker put down one mark for his side—then they all rested in desponding silence for five minutes, during which time everybody religiously kept mournfully still—I expected to hear some one lead in prayer, or begin an exhortation, or commence reading the Burial Service, or some inspiriting thing of that kind, but no one volunteered any amusement, and pretty soon the downcast players resumed the mysteries of cricket—there was more throwing at the hencoops, and pretty soon one was knocked down—then the batsman who ought to have stood before it and stopped the ball with the bedquilts on his legs was declared to be "out"—then he retired discomfited, while the rest of his eleven set up a dismal groan. Then Damphool went in and took the pudding-stick—then the grave man threw the ball at Damphool—Damphool poked it manfully—then he run for the other hencoop, and the man who presided at the other pudding-stick ran for his hencoop—the bedquilts on Damphool's legs interfered with his speed, and he didn't get along very fast—so the man pensively took the ball and knocked down Damphool's hencoop—then Damphool was out. They persevered in this jocularity until sunset, at which time the funereal state of things came to an end—then the eleven whose pudding-stick men had made the most journeys between the hencoops was declared to be the winner—then they untied the bedquilts from their legs, took off their flannels and went home. This is all there is of the game of Cricket—it may be very brisk amusement for some men, but I would as soon think of taking a pleasure ride in a hearse, or of going to a dozen pedestrian funerals for a day's pleasure, as of participating in the gloomy ceremonies of Cricket for the same length of time.

I have been low spirited ever since the great Jersey match, and am rapidly sinking under the remembrance of the dismal doings on that oppressive occasion.

Disconsolately:
Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

HEALTH OF EMPLOYMENT.

The following table, recently prepared by order of the Legislature of Massachusetts, is very instructive—showing, as it does, the comparative healthfulness of various employments, by a statistical statement of the average ages which those that follow them attain to:—

Agriculturalists	63.93	Manufacturers	43.28
Bakers	43.45	Masons	47.78
Bank Officers	63.76	Mechanics	58.45
Blacksmiths	51.44	Merchants	51.71
Butchers	50.00	Musicians	39.86
Calico-printers	51.33	Operatives	32.93
Carpenters	49.39	Painters	42.68
Clerks	34.36	Physicians	54.94
Clergymen	55.72	Printers	38.00
Coopers	58.37	Public Officers	56.87
Editors	40.00	Rope-makers	54.50
Gentlemen	68.19	Shipwrights	55.27
Hatters	54.27	Shoemakers	43.12
Jewellers	44.05	Tailors	44.35
Judges & Justices	65.00	Teachers	34.46
Lawyers	54.43	Traders	46.35
Machinists	36.41		

It will be noticed that those who pursue the pleasing avocation of living "Gentlemen," attain to the greatest age, being an average of over 68 years. Then come the Judges and Justices, 65 years. Then the Agriculturists and Bank Officers, nearly 64 years. The Lawyers and Physicians live 54 years,—and the Merchants only 51. Of the above classes, it is doubtless partly the mental anxieties and excitements to which the Merchants, Lawyers, and Physicians are subjected, which shorten the average of their lives. They also do not live as regularly, do not take their sleep and meals as leisurely and methodically as the "Gentlemen," the Judges, and the Bank Officers. Clerks rank much lower than Bank Officers and Merchants—they are anxious as to their situations, and a life at the desk is not of itself a healthy one.

Editors only live, on the average, to forty. Poor fellows! who can wonder at it? Their means of living generally are precarious, and they are expected to do up the larger portion of the complaining and quarreling of the community. Does any grieve and they are not grieved? Is any injured, and they are not injured? Forty years of such a harassing, tempestuous life—spent in keeping the rulers of the world in the straight and narrow path, to say nothing of the people, and an occasional tilt with the editor of a rival paper! is generally enough to consume the vital energies of the strongest and most hopeful.

The Clergymen, it seems, live to fifty-five. Editors belong to the church militant, the Clergy, very generally, to the Church triumphant. This gives them fifteen years more of life—though they fall short of the "Gentlemen" nearly as much as the Editors fall short of them.

Of the trades, Coopering seems to be the healthiest, 58 years; while the Hatters and Ropemakers live 54 years, and the Butchers 50—showing that the last named is not, as some have termed it, a "killing occupation."

The poor Printers are down near the tail of the list, being two years worse off than the editors, reaching only thirty-eight years. The Musicians blow their breath of life away at about 40—and the Machinists sacrifice their human machines as victims to the brass and iron steam-gods of this money-loving generation at 36.

The Teachers are the lowest in the list—teaching children being even a more worrying business than teaching men; while the wages are even smaller. Poor fellows, they die on an average at 34—to the great gain often of their assistants, who each take a step higher. Swedenborg says that all the children that die early in this world, have to be taught in schools in the next. If this be so, we hope the teachers' wages are better, and the little urchins not quite so unmanageable.

'TIS TOO TRUE.

From the last issue of the *Kent Advertiser* we select the following:

Whatever Canadians may think and say of their country, those in England who have had serious thoughts of settling here, and therefore inform themselves of all that is doing or is proposed to be done, must have their ardour considerably checked, and doubts must have arisen in their minds, when they read of the frauds and swindling transactions that have been going on for a lengthened period, and which recent investigations have brought to light We need not enter into particulars, they are known to all. The Buchanan and Rankin swindles will open the eyes of many in England, and cause them, we doubt not, to direct their attention and talents to other lands, to Colonies where these things are not practiced. They see that fraud and speculation are countenanced, ay, practiced by men of position and wealth, and this being so they will go elsewhere. The frauds and venality of public men must be matter of pain and disquiet to those who are not tainted with this foul leprosy of speculation and lying. It is really lamentable how little public virtue there is in this Colony. The example of its public men has gone deep to corrupt the public conscience. It is no uncommon thing to hear people say, "what is the use of becoming a member of Parliament unless you can make something by it," and it is too true that most of those who do go there, do so for the purpose of making money.

THAT WONDERFUL COIN.—In a supplement to Dye's Wall Street Broker we have the fac-simile "of the coin received by Judas Iscariot, for the betrayal of Jesus Christ, the Savior of the world." The curiosity of the public to see the semblance of the venerable relic has induced Mr. Dye to have *dies* struck; and exact copies of the coin can now be sent with its history to any address, by remitting 25 cents. Wholesale price $15 per 100, or $8 for 50. Of pure silver it will cost $1 50 each, or, wholesale $12 per dozen.

ORGAN-GRINDING.—No summer as much as this has witnessed the advent among us of such a progeny of organ grinders. Ear-offending, purse-compelling set, their execrable symphonies at every corner beset us, while the agonies of their base notes are sufficient to perform the dental operation of teeth *distraction.* Heartily do we join in the plaint deprecation of the author of the following:—

"Drat that tune which everywhere
On street tin-kettle tinkles,
As common as bad oysters,
Meat pies or 'winkles.'
Lawyer from desk distracted drives,
Sends artist from his easel—
Enough to kill a dozen lives—
'Pop goes the weasel.'"

The Fire in the Fields and Woods in Northern New York.

The Malone (Franklin Co.) Palladium has the following additional relative to the fires that have for some time been prevailing in the northern part of the State:

We have not given even a faint idea of the extent of the ravages by the fire last week. It would hardly be possible for one to do so without having been in its midst.

We saw Mr. Hardy from Westville, yesterday, and the account he gives is appalling. His loss in buildings, grains and farming tools, is over $2,000. Every farming utensil was burned—his fences—his crop—and every thing except his house, which was saved only by the greatest exertions. He lost about 300 bushels of grain, corn, oats, rye, &c.

His whole neighborhood is in ruins—houses, barns, sheds, mills, fences, forests, crops,—every thing is burned up. Over 25 buildings of all kinds are destroyed on less than a mile square—his, we believe, being the only house left. The air was perfectly livid with flames, and chairs and furniture carried into the fields and set down separately, away from any other combustible materials, were burned.

Marshal and Theron Headly are stripped of every thing but their land. One of these is a Justice of the Peace, and had some valuable books and papers, and about $100 in money, which he hastily buried in the earth, to save, but strange to say, his books, papers and all his money except a $20 gold piece, was burned. It was impossble to get from house to house in the neighborhood, to help one another, and Mr. Hardy, who was absent from home when the fire came upon them, run a very narrow chance for his life in getting home. A school had just been dismissed and it was feared that his children, with others, were burned, but they were all safe, yet badly frightened.—Mr. Hardy was with his team, and finding he could not get it home by the road, turned it about, and gave it in charge of a man with him, telling him to pick up all the children and run the horses as fast as he could till out of danger. Mr. Hardy had nine acres of corn, just coming up, entirely destroyed.

The fire spread over a territory fully two miles in breadth by at least four in length in this immediate neighborhood, destroying everything.

MONSTROUS SUPERSTITION.—We learn from a lengthy article in the Lancaster (Pa) *Express*, that the remains of a young lady, who died of consumption nine years ago, at Ephrata, in that State, were exhumed on Sunday last, for a purpose so monstrous as almost to surpass belief. Since her death, her mother, two sisters and brothers have died of the same disease. The surviving members of the family are "Spiritualists"—became convinced that, by some hocus-pocus, the winding-sheet of the corpse had got into her mouth, and that by a continual suction (the *modus operandi* of which is only known to the spirits) she had actually drawn the other five members of the family after her, and that unless this winding sheet was speedily removed from the mouth of the corpse, she would, in like manner, cause the premature death of the whole connection! Hence the exhuming of the body. Really such proceedings in the nineteenth century are truly astonishing.

THE MORMONS.—A letter signed "A Sufferer," who represents himself to have spent considerable time among the Mormons in Utah, and to have escaped almost by miracle, writes from the Washington States (his letter is dated Washington,) as follows:

"There are to day, within the imperial jurisdiction of Brigham Young, more than *twenty five thousand* fighting men, armed and equipped, who are bound by the most solemn oaths to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, and fight for the church till the last man has expired."

This "imperial jurisdiction," of Brigham, he says, is more than one thousand miles north and south, by more than one thousand miles east and west, with a continuous line of settlement from Oregon on the north to San Diego on the south, and from Carson valley on the west to Sweetwater river on the east. The settlements are all fortified by walls and battlements, and interspersed among various Indian tribes, who are taught to look upon Brigham as the prophet of the Lord, and the Mormons as the only just people in the world. Their confidence in and adherence to the Mormon faith is secured by miracles performed, such as deaths by prophecy, return of stolen property, and large presents, to wit: The government arms and stores were taken from Fort Hall by Captain Brent, of the United States army, by order of the government, and sold to Brigham Young in the summer of 1853, who gave them to Walker's band of Utah Indians. Regarding their numbers as previously estimated, their alliance with the Indian tribes, firmly seated, rooted, and grounded, in the centre of the continent, surrounded on every side by almost boundless prairies, great mountain ranges with narrow passes, and rugged defiles, scarce of timber, water, grass, and provisions; and they assume a position far from inferior, and an importance that stamps all rumors to the contrary with *falsehood.*

OBITUARY.—The Mormons have lost one of their great lights, one J. M. Grant, and the announcement of his death closes in the most approved obituary style: "He has gone now, leaving four disconsolate widows and several children, four of whom are under eight weeks of age, to mourn their irreparable loss."

MR. RANKIN, OF FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS NOTORIETY.—Upwards of four hundred of the independent yeomanry of the County of Essex have signed a petition, praying the House of Assembly to put Mr. Rankin, their presnt representative, on his trial for certain charges alleged in the petition, as having proffered to sell his influence as a Member of the House for a consideration and other corrupt practices, and if found guilty, to be immediately expelled from the House of Assembly. On Wednesday last, Mr. Larwill moved that a Special Committee of nine Members be appointed to investigate those charges against Mr. Rankin, and that the said Committee consist of Hon. Messrs. Cameron and Robinson, and Messrs. Solicitor General Smith, Fergusson, Brown, Pouliot, Christie, Bell and Papin. Mr. Rankin hoped there would be sufficient justice and impartiality in the House to allow him to move for the Committee, and at the proper time, he would endeavor to make such a selection from both sides of the House, as would give satisfaction to all parties. Give him justice by all means!!

CONSUMPTION OF BEEF.

The annual shipment of Beef Bones and hoofs was made yesterday from Maitland's Wharf, Toronto, by the steamer *Whitby*, on account of Mr. J. Begg, of this city.—The weight of the shipment was eighteen tons, consisting altogether of shank bones and hoofs, collected from the butchers of the city during the year. The number of the former was upwards of 32,000, which shows that 8,000 cattle have been slaughtered in the city during the year. Estimating that each beast weighed 750 lbs., which would be a fair average, the quantity of beef consumed amounts to 6,000,000 lbs, which at ten cents per lb, would represent $500,000 or £150,000. Supposing the population of Toronto to be 50,000, this calculation shows that the consumption of beef by each inhabitant is 120 lbs; the cost to each at the above price is $12. This is exclusive of the slaughtered beef brought in by farmers from the country.

Mr. Begg ships these shank bones and hoofs to British manufacturers, who convert them into combs, knife handles, &c. After undergoing the proper process, the bones may return, to grace the dining-room of some elegant mansion; and the hoofs, converted into combs, may confine the hair of some fair lady.—*Globe 10th.*

☞ The person identified at Cleveland as Townsend, the notorious murderer and robber, was brought to this city yesterday in custody of Mr. Spangler, Sheriff of Cleveland, Ohio, and constable Tupper. The prisoner was lodged in the Toronto gaol. The extradition papers will be signed this forenoon, and the accused sent to Cayuga. He still persists in saying that his name is Robert J. McHenry.—*Ib.*

☞ The London *Times* of the 19th ult. says, respecting the Transatlantic Telegraph. "On Saturday the United States steamship *Niagara* dropped down the river to moorings at East Greenwich, and yesterday Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, came round from Portsmouth and took up her moorings there, to ship the Submarine Telegraph which is to connect the Continents of America and Europe. The length of cable to be put on board each vessel exceeds 1,300 miles. It will take upwards of six weeks to deposit the cable in the ship's holds, according to present arrangements. Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* and the United States Frigate *Niagara* will leave the Thames about the first week in July, in company with Her Majesty's ship *Cylops*, and will proceed to the latitude midway between the West Coast of Ireland and Northumberland. Here the ends of the cable on board each ship will be joined.

The *Agamemnon* will then return towards the Coast of Ireland, and the *Niagara* will hold on her course to the shores of Newfoundland, both ships paying out the Submarine Cable as they increase the distance between them, and maintaining constant telegraphic communication with each other, to prove that the Cable remains intact; and within six days, after the ships separate, should no accident occur, telegraphic communication will be opened between the two Continents.

From Correspondence of the Whig.

The Central Michigan Railroad is a very fine and solid Road, with well appointed cars, &c. It passes through the centre of the State, and shows the quality of the soil, which is very various. Part of the time on the Road being night, I could not see everything, but I saw enough to satisfy myself that Canada has nothing to suffer in a comparison with Michigan. There is a good deal of land just like that east of Toronto, a good deal of Prairie land, and a great deal more of a queer kind of land that I could not well understand, and therefore cannot well describe. A hungry gravelly soil, covered with coarse vegetation, (not grass,) with a few shrubs, and dotted with scraggy and stunted oaks, with last year's leaves on them, and vegetation much retarded. The difference between these "Oak Openings" and the delightfully green luxuriance of the Prairies is so striking, as to make the traveller fancy, as he is incessantly passing from the one scene to the other, that autumn is perpetually changing to spring, and sping to autumn.—Population along the line of the Michigan Central, (except at the towns, and they are not numerous,) appears sparse, and these "Oak Openings" seem altogether neglected. Let no one quit his Canada farm under the belief that better farms are in the West; but on the contrary, let him thank the Almighty that he has placed him in a healthy fertile land, that only needs labor to develope its richness.

THE VALUE OF IRON.—The British Quarterly Review gives the following curious and instructive calculation. A bar of iron, worth one pound sterling, is worth, when worked into—

Horse-shoes	£1 10s.
Table knives	36 00
Needles	71 00
Penknife blades	675 00
Buttons and Buckles	897 00
Springs of watches	50,000 00

A piece of cast iron, worth one pound sterling, is worth, when worked into—

Machinery	£4
Ornamental works	45
Buttons and Berlin works	600
Neck chains	1,386
Shirt Buttons	5,896

Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upwards of 111 miles in length.

WHISTLING.—The Albany *Times* thus discourses about whistling:—

"The man who don't believe in whistling should go a step further, and put a muzzle on bobolinks and mocking birds. Whistling is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, and supplies the place of sunshine. A man who whistles, has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly than any other man, but he works more constantly. A whistling cobbler will earn as much again money as a cordwainer who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Mean or avaricious men never whistle. Who ever heard of a whistler among the sharp practitioners of Wall Street? We pause for an answer. The man who attacks whistling throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses—August of its meadow larks. Such a man should be watched. Let him be looked to."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, June 10.

After the report left last night, in the Assembly Mr. Rankin addressed the House for two hours, in defence of his conduct in connection with the great Southern Railway Bill. He ultimately dropped the measure.

To-day the bills to incorporate the Ottawa Board of Trade, and prevent cruelty to animals, were passed.

The women's rights bill was dropped.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the Governor General proceeded in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, where 150 bills were assented to. After which His Excellency made the following speech :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :—

When I opened this Session of the Legislature, I called your especial consideration to certain subjects on which, in your addresses, you assured me you were ready to deliberate. On the present occasion, at the close of the Session, it is my welcome duty to thank you for the attention which you have bestowed on the general business of the Province. Every one of the matters which I ventured to submit to you, has been dealt with by the wisdom of Parliament.

The State of our prisons and lunatic asylums, the administration of the law in Lower Canada, the improved organization of the civil service, the encouragement of arts and agriculture, and the welfare of the Indian tribes, all these have become the subject matter of free legislation. You have not failed to shew your impartial zeal for the progress of the province, and for the increase of settlements in every direction.

The valleys of the Ottowa and the St. Lawrence, and our western frontiers towards the Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, have alike received consideration at your hands. I earnestly hope that all our efforts on all these important subjects may be crowned with success, and that the measures devised by your wisdom will be promptly and effectually carried out by the servants of the Queen.

In submitting to the decision of Her most Gracious Majesty, the final choice of a Seat of Government for Canada, you have done that which, without derogating from the rights of the Colonial Parliament, will remove from its walls a constant source of heart-burning and local jealousy.

By generously postponing your lien on the Grand Trunk Railroad, you will, I conceive, infuse new vigor into an association, the interests of which are inseparably connected with that of United Canada. I, myself, view with much satisfaction the complete separation of the Executive Government from the direction of the Commercial body.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

In the Queen's name, I thank you for the supplies which you have liberally granted for her service.

The additional appropriation for the Ocean Steamers will give a fresh impulse to the trade of the St. Lawrence, and the power given me to meet overtures of the Imperial Government for the better lighting of the Gulf, will tend to promote the same important object. By your votes in aid of the Militia, you have responded to the zeal and loyalty of the people, and you appear to admit that the growing importance of Canada demands a military organization of your own, in some degree at least corresponding to the position which you hold. I rejoice that you repealed the anomalous tax for the support of Lunatic Asylums in Upper Canada, and that you have appropriated a sum which may be applied for improving our communications with Red River.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,—

I am bold enough to believe that the experience of the present session in the working of the Legislative Council, composed as it now is, partly of those named by the Crown, and partly of those chosen by the people, gives strong assurance of ultimate success. The last is, I know, as yet imperfect; but from what I already see, I anticipate with confinence the continued action among you of a second Legislative body, capable in itself of calm deliberation from its loyalty to its Sovereign and strong in the consciousness of popular support.— My earnest prayer is, that Providence may bless the produce of your lands and the increase of your trade, and that our people, whilst rejoicing in the full measure of prosperity, may be kept from those snares of rash speculation and imprudence which sometimes occur in such a state of things.

Once more I thank you for your diligence in the work of Legislation, and I release you from such work for the present by proroguing the Parliament.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that the Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Monday, the 20th day of July next, to be here held; and the Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday, the 20th day of July next.

BY THE *ERICSSON*.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The *Ericsson*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived last evening with four days later advices.

The Neufchatel protocol is reported to be signed.

The bullion continued to ebb from the Bank of France.

The relations between Sardinia and Austria, and between Naples and the Western Powers, continued without change.

In the British Parliament, the annuity of £8,000 per year to the Princess Royal was agreed to without a division; Mr. Roebuck making a feeble demonstration. Dowry of £40,000 was brought before the Committee of Supply, when Mr. Cunningham moved that the pension be reduced to 6,000, and the dowry be omitted. Fourteen members voted with him on his first motin, and 16 on the second.

A new writ was moved for seat of Thos. G. Baring, who is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Attention had been called to the increased importation of slaves into Cuba, and the inadequate British force on that coast.— Lord Palmerston said that Lord Clarendon had renewed his representation to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and that no effort would be wanting as far as negotiation could go to induce the Government at Madrid to take effectual steps to put down the trade.

The East India Company have taken possession of the island of Perim in the Straits of Babelmandel, and completely commanding the entrance to the Red Sea. The ostensible cause is that two years ago an English ship was wrecked on the coast of Barbary and pillaged by the natives. An artillery garrison is already placed on the island.

The Paris Journal, *Dec Debuts*, confirms the ratification of the Persian treaty of peace.

Preparations were making at Portsmouth for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine.

The French commander-in-chief on the coast of Africa has seized, in the name of the French Government, a tract of land called Dak Kao, said to be one of the most important in Senegal.

MARKETS.—Wheat was buoyant, and had advanced 2d. Corn was also buoyant, and had advanced 2s; the market for all clasing quiet. Consols 92 5-8 a 93 3-4 for money.

Removal of Townsend to Cayuga.

[From the Globe.]

The Government having come to the conclusion to remove this alleged malefactor to the theatre of his crimes, the necessary documents have been prepared for his transmission to Cayuga, and he will leave this morning by the Western Railway in custody of Mr. Deputy Sheriff Martin, son of the Sheriff of the County of Haldimand, and constables Campbell and Young of the same county. The prisoner still persists in saying that he will be able to prove his non-identity with the murderer Townsend when brought up before the Magistrates of Cayuga. The officers who have come from Haldimand to take charge of him are unacquainted with the person of Townsend. The prisoner says he will be in a position to account for his doings from 1846 to 1855; that he crossed the Atlantic during that period no less than fourteen times under different captains; had been to California, and that the year the murders and robberies were perpetrated (1854), he was far away from Canada. Upon being told that Townsend had a mother and sisters living on Cayuga road, he seemed to be pleased at this information, and remarked, "surely they will be able to say whether I am the great criminal I am supposed to be." Upon being interrogated about the scar on his foot, which corresponded with that stated in the proclamation to be on the person of Townsend, he quickly replied Irish fashion by displaying a deep scar of long standing on his neck, and asking, "had Townsend that?" On the whole his demeanor yesterday was rather milder; he replied to any question put to him with better temper than on previous occasions, so much so that some persons who visited him were convinced of his innocence, and offered to stake a considerable sum of money on the result of the trial proving that they were correct. Others, it is right to add, including persons who have had experience in the treatment and management of criminals, are of opinion that the prisoner's manner betrays consciousness of guilt. This view was confirmed by what appeared to be an attempt to escape. In the course of the day he complained of illness, and was removed to one of the wards of the gaol used as an hospital. Shortly afterwards a noise was heard from the room, and upon the Governor going to ascertain the cause, he found that the prisoner had been violently shaking the door, so much as to loosen some of the screws which fastened the bolts.— The object of his sham sickness was then seen through, and he was promptly removed to a cell. Later in the day the shackles were attached to his legs and rivetted on by a blacksmith, in order that there might be no unnecessary delay in sending him to his destination by the first train this morning. It is somewhat remarkable that though during the last day or two, hundreds have visited this man, supposed to have committed atrocities the most appalling, and robberies the most audacious, he leaves Toronto with public opinion to some extent, divided as to his identity. His examination before the Haldimand magistrates, and the evidence then to be adduced as to his being the notorious Townsend will be looked for with much anxiety. The following paragraph from the London *Free Press*, gives briefly the particulars of the two great crimes committed by Townsend, and we reproduce it for the information of those of our readers who were not in the country in 1854 :—

The principal crimes for which Townsend is called upon to answer—for there is no longer any doubt that the man is he—are, the murder of Mr. Nelles, merchant, of Cayuga, during the fall of 1854, and the shooting of the constable Richie, when the latter arrested him about a fortnight after at Port Robinson. The first murder arose as follows :—He presented himself at the store of Mr. Nelles, who was by the way, related to Dr. Nelles, the coroner of this city, and to Mr. Nelles, of the "One Horse Tavern," at about ten o'clock at night, demanding his money. Mr. Nelles, who was a powerful man, shut the door, and grappled with the robber, when a struggle ensued, and both fell to the floor. While in this position, Townsend drew his revolver, and shot Mr. Nelles in the abdomen, the ball taking an upward direction through his bowels. The effect of the wound was not instant death, Mr. Nelles living some hours afterwards. After Townsend had released himself from the grasp of Mr. Nelles, he escaped, and all traces of him were for some time lost, till a constable named Richie saw him at Port Robinson, and placing his hand on his shoulder, said, "Townsend, you are my prisoner." To this Townsend replied, "take your hands off me," which Richie not doing, the former drew a pistol, and passing his wrist over his shoulder, shot Richie in the throat, as he was standing behind him. A second time he made his escape, and remained at large for three years, till recently apprehended. During this time, several people have been apprehended on suspicion of being Townsend, but it remained for Mr. Nelles to secure the real villain. There now remains little doubt that Townsend will speedily meet with that reward he so richly deserves.

☞ The *Courier* and *Enquirer* of Monday in its Commercial article says :—"Business in New York is extremely dull in every department of Trade. Goods to the value of twenty-eight millions are now warehoused, nearly all of which will remain in the custody of the United States until the New Tariff shall come into operation. That measure will probably release one half of the above amount, which will then come into market. In addition to this there are, in dry goods at least, large stocks remaining over from the spring business, which are burdensome upon their holders."

☞ In a back township in Upper Canada, a magistrate who kept a tavern sold liquor to the people till they got drunk and fought in his house. He then issued a warrant, apprehended them, and tried them on the spot; and besides fining them, made them treat each other to make up the quarrel.

Bets on the Comet.

It now appears that the "savans" were in error about the exact time at which the Comet would strike the earth—by some it was contended that it would strike on the 11th and by others that the 20th was the day fixed, Upon a more minute examination it has been ascertained that it will not come in contact with the earth until half past 10 A. M. on the *thirty-first* day of June, and *when* that day arrives look out for squalls.

We ought to have published long ago the propositions of the Urbana (Ill.) Constitution concerning the comet. Zimmerman, after observing the "critter" carefully with the instruments of the Urbana Brass Band, comes to these conclusions :—

1st. The comet will not strike the earth; but

2d. If it does strike it will never do it the second time.

In case, however, any gentleman holds opinions different from the above and is willing to back his views to a limited extent, in order to arrive at the truth in this momentous matter, we hereby make the following

PROPOSITIONS.

1st. We will wager $20,000 more or less, that if the Comet offers to strike we will dodge before it does it; in other words that sum that it can't be brought to the scratch.

2d. A like sum that if it does strike it will be knocked higher nor a kite.

3d. Twenty-five times the above amount that in case the comet strikes it won't budge the earth six inches by actual measurement.

4th. A like amount, that after the comet strikes, its tail drops.

5th. An optional sum that the earth can knock the comet further than the comet can knock the earth, nine times out of eleven.

6th. That after the comet gets through striking the earth it will never want to strike any body else.

These propositions are intended to cover the case of any gentleman on this globe, or on the comet or elsewhere.

All wagers to be decided by the judges of the Supreme Court.

Money to be deposited in the banks of Newfoundland.

Time of striking and other arrangments to be fixed by the parties.

Applicants for bets have a right to select any comet they choose.

☞ MACKENZIE says occasionally some things in which are contained "more truth than poetry." The following, from the last *Message*, is about as truthful, and contains as fine a moral, as any of Æsop's fables. It is the railroad policy of the country, *i. e.* of the speculators, contractors, and sharpers, who control it, epitomized :

"ALLADIN'S LAMP.—Francis Hincks, though poorer than Lazarus in 1845-6-7, (for Lazarus, though a beggar was not in debt) lived at the rate of $10,000 a year, and saved a fortune of $400,000 in a few years out of a salary of $3,600. Honest Joe Morrison, Receiver General, though in a very depressed pecuniary condition not long since, is now building a green-house to cost $19,450. His salary is $5,000. These men understand the use of railways."

SUICIDE OF A HORSE.—In Washington, on Saturday evening last, a middle-aged horse of respectable appearance walked deliberately over the river bank down a perpendicular descent of twenty-five feet, and after performing this remarkable feat, walked across a schooner moored at one of the wharves, deliberately jumped overboard, swam a convenient distance, and then sunk, to be food for the fishes. The *Star* of the city, in alluding to the occurrence. says :—

"The motive for this extraordinary suicide was locked up in the breast of this poor beast, and perished with him. Whether he was crossed in love, or was laboring under morbid forebodings in view of the coming hay crop, we only know he perished by his own hands, or rather his own hoofs. Poor fellow! A sad warning to all horses of the danger of giving way to misanthopical feelings.— Peace to his beef!"

THE TEN THOUSAND POUNDS AFFAIR.—The *Leader* understands that Sir Richard Bethell, the Attorney General of England, has given a strong opinion against the validity of the decision of the Canadian Court of Chancery, confirmed by the Court of Appeals, in the Bowes Debenture case.

The *Leader* says:—"On Monday evening Mr. Rankin declared his abandonment of the Southern Railroad Bill, finding it impossible to carry it through. This confirms our statement a few days ago, that the feelings of the House were manifestly against the measure, and that if it were not abandoned it would be thrown out by a hoist vote. In this state of matters we presume there will be no delay in the prosecution of the works by the companies already organized for that purpose, for it is not to be supposed that Mr. Rankin would have a better chance of succeeding in his attempt to get a new charter at any future time than at present.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER is deservedly the most popular medicine known; no other remedy has been so successful in relieving all kinds of pain. Where other medicines have failed, it has often effected a speedy and complete cure. Sold by druggists generally.

☞ An interesting item of news from Belgium comes by the Canada. One of the most unpopular clauses in the bill relative to the endowment of the religious charitable establishments had been carried after a determined struggle in the Chambers of Representatives by a majority of sixty against forty-one. The excitement was so great that orders were given to clear the House, being the third time during the session that the people have been excluded from the debate.—Out of doors numerous groups assembled, and much agitation prevailed. The Papal Nuncio, who happened to make his appearance, was greeted with groans and hisses.

A Word of Caution.—We are satisfied that in a majority of cases where coughs terminate in Consumption, a resort to some potent yet simple remedy, like Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry would have saved the life and health of the sufferers.

☞ The New York *Ledger*, speaking of the recent disclosures before the Railway Committees, says,—"although the number of railways projected is very great, there is still room for another, which would be of great utility and convenience, and that is a Railroad from the Parliament House to the Penitentiary."

☞ The Election of a Bishop to the new Diocese of London, will take place in London on the 8th of July. Archdeacon Bethune and Dr. Cronyn, Rector of London, are the candidates for the fat berth, and just now a warm newspaper discussion is being carried on upon the merits of the two reverend gentlemen.

HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL.

Hall's *Journal of Health* has, occasionally, a gem worthy of being perpetuated.—Take this from a recent number:

Persons may outgrow disease, and become healthy, by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitutions. By moderate and daily exercise, men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how?— Age dims the lustre of the eye, and pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crow-feet and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hairs, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limping feet, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, as pallid sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect, and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings from its home in heaven, may look out through these faded windows, as beautiful as the dew-drops of a summer's morning, as melting as the tear that glistens in affection's eye, by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind; by cherishing forbearance toward the foibles and follies of our race, and feeding day by day on that love to God and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to angels.

New Advertisements for To-Day.
New Book Store—Joseph Chilver.
Steamer Trenton—John Talbot.
To all whom it may Concern—T. Wils.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—J. W. D. Moodie.
Notice—Mary Caroline German.
Notice to Teachers—Wm. Gregg.
Notice—M. Nulty.
Peedling Van for Sale by Auction.
Shop to Rent—Dr. Hope.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, June 17, 1857.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Through the politeness of Geo. Benjamin, M. P. P., we have been put in possession of the evidence taken before the Parliamentary committee appointed to enquire into the charges of corruption and fraud connected with the "Great Southern Railway." We have deferred until now the expression of any opinion upon this subject, because the truth lay buried under such an accumulation of crimination and recrimination, that it required a formal investigation to be eliminated. That investigation has taken place, and the blindest partizan cannot fail to acknowledge from perusing the testimony, and the open as well as the secret acts of the contending parties, that half the villainy had not been previously disclosed.

It will be remembered that in 1855, Mr. Rankin, the Member for Essex, brought in a Bill for the formation of the Amherstburgh and St. Thomas Railway Company to construct a Railway from the former to the latter place. During the same session another Bill was introduced and became law, authorising the extension of this road to the Suspension Bridge, under the name of the "Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway." Afterwards in 1856, Mr. Rankin having failed to raise the necessary amount of subscription for the commencement of the first undertaking, introduced a Bill reducing the required subscription from £500,000 to £250,000, and also authorizing the amalgamation of the two companies into one. The reduction was obtained, the amalgamation not. Then followed the celebrated contest between Mr. Buchanan and the late Samuel Zimmerman Esq., in which Mr. Rankin from his own testimony was afterwards destined to play an active part. Mr. Rankin, finding that he could not play the game alone against a millionaire on the one hand and a wily speculating diplomat on the other, entered into a written agreement with the former, the condition of which was that Mr. R. was to use his best endeavors to procure first the amalgamation of the two roads, and afterwards the contract for Mr. Z., and in case of being successful, Mr. Rankin was to receive an equal share of the profits of said contract, or £25,000. Here was a fine prospect in store for the indefatigable Member for Essex!

Mr. Buchanan, however, was not idle at this period. The requisite amount and more, of stock was subscribed by a Mr. Wallace, a man of straw,—one of Mr. B's tools, and the Stock Books taken possession of. A bogus Board of Directors were appointed, and consequently Mr. B. imagined himself in possession and control of the whole road. Not so, however, Mr. Rankin was not to be outwitted; by a Writ of Replevin he obtained possession of the Stock Book—exposed the fraud of the Buchaneers, and placed himself and Mr. Zimmerman in their former position.

Mr. Buchanan having discovered from bitter experience that his stalwart opponents were not to be conquered by a *coup de main*, resorted to intrigue and bribery, designing this time to defeat his enemies with their own weapons. Then followed negotiations between Messrs. Rankin and Buchanan, during which the latter kept luring the other with bribes, gradually increasing in exorbitance, till they reached the sum of £50,000, twice the amount first proposed by Mr. Zimmerman. Strange to say, the virtuous member for Essex never once showed any signs of insulted dignity, but listened to the bantering of the price of his virtue with the same business like air, that a Huxter would to the price of Butter and Eggs. Not this alone, but the honorable gentleman says in his testimony, that he continually kept Mr Zimmerman informed of the transactions as they occurred, in order we suppose to enable Mr. Z. continually to outbid his opponent.— The premature decease of Mr. Zimmerman, however, had the effect of knocking his plans in the head. He had to cope single handed and alone, with an adversary who had been led to consider him as a friend. The Bill of the present Session, which has been the occasion of this shameful exposure, was introduced by Mr. Rankin for the purpose of killing the charter under which the Buchanan party have been working. Each party have done their utmost in villifying the opposite, and certainly if they are as black as they have painted themselves, they would be objects of horror and detestation.

As a conclusion of the disgraceful drama, we have the Rankinites and Buchaneers shaking hands with each other, and agreeing to become friends. And why? the answer is plain; they find that their conduct has disgusted the public, and if they continue to wrangle and fight for the prize, they will both lose it. Mr. Buchanan at once abandons his opposition and accepts Mr. Rankin's scheme, which he so strongly denounced, while he pushes the same to a conclusion although he opposed it strongly the year before.

The discussion arising on the Bill in Parliament was one of the most warm and vigorous of the session. The speech of Mr. Brown was certainly a master-piece of eloquent reasoning and indignant denunciation. It was certainly *the* speech of the Session, and any Prime Minister might be proud of being the author. A lame defence was made both by Mr. Rankin and Att'y Gen'l Macdonald, but neither of them was an answer to Mr. Brown's arguments; the feeling of the House was so much against the measure, that Mr. Rankin was glad to abandon it without coming to a vote.

Such revelations as this investigation has developed, makes one blush for his country and for his kind. Corruption and fraud seems to be surrounding us on every hand, in overwhelming accumulation. Patriotism seems to be extinct, and every one in a public capacity seems to be striving to enrich himself by robbing the public. When shall this state of things cease? The country has certainly to undergo an ordeal of purification which will be terrible to corruptionists.

CONCERT.—On the evening of Friday last, the Sax-Horn Band under Mr. E'Leman's instruction gave their first entertainment. The attendance was good, Coleman's Hall being filled with a respectable audience, and the programme (which was lengthy) was gone through with by the Band in a style creditable both to themselves and their teacher. Some pieces were particularly well executed, and the audience testified their approbation by *encores* and applause.

THE COMET.

The 13th of June is past—the day appointed when the earth was to be knocked into a "cocked hat" by one of those ominous and erratic celestial aeronauts called comets. The nervous old women and timid old men will now breathe more freely, inasmuch as the prophetic day of dire catastrophe has passed without any extraordinary incident transpiring—without any awful concussion—any meteorological or atmospheric phenomena, other than a cool wind disagreeably strong. This atmospheric agitation could not have been caused by the comet, which was many millions of miles distant at the time. It must therefore we suppose be looked upon as wisely and preternaturally appointed, that the timorous might "give to the winds" the fears they had entertained so long and so needlessly,—"hope and be undismayed!"

Since the earth has dodged the comet (as our friend Doesticks hath it,) or since the comet has made a miscalculation in crossing the path of our planet at the right juncture, we can afford to fold our arms and philosophise over the matter.

Among the ancients, and still among the ignorant and superstitious, the appearance of these celestial wanderers has always been considered ominous of evil to some one or more of the nations of the world. The light of science has however shewn that even these strange visitors are governed by the same wise and inflexible laws which regulate the rest of the universe. In numerous instances their orbits have been traced, and the times of their respective revolutions accurately calculated, so that now their appearance to our vision may be prognosticated with the same certainty that belongs to lunar or solar eclipses.

It has been estimated by the French Academy of Science, that out of one million of chances there is only *one* unfavorable to our earth. Comets may continue to come with the velocity of lightning to their perihelion, and return through the depths of infinite space to their aphelion, *nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine times* without hitting our planet,—and that comet which crosses our orbit may never cross when the earth is at the point of intersection. The inhabitants of the globe would be likely to live to a very old age, if they did not die until they were destroyed by such a collision.

But this is not all. Astronomers now almost unanimously agree that a comet is nothing more or less than an exceedingly rarified vapor, somewhat analogous to the nebulous matter floating in the remote bounds of our universe. By the aid of powerful telescopes fixed stars have been seen through the tails and even the nucleus of these bodies, which proves their extreme attenuation. If therefore a comet should come in contact with the earth there would be no shock experienced, because this luminous vapor is of less consistency than our atmosphere; and it is possible that we might pass through the body of a comet without experiencing any great inconvenience.— Jupiter has been observed to do this without any visible disturbance or effects on the planet itself or his satellites.

In discussing this subject however, we would not hide from ourselves the possibility that a contact with cometic vapor might entirely change the constitution of our atmospheric air and render it unfit for respiration, in which case the disaster would be as fatal to animal life as if the comet were as ponderous as Jupiter, or as burning as molten lava. But, as we said before, there is no longer any danger of a collision. The comet was at its nearest distance more than a fortnight since, and like the gallant bark that has been for some time sailing from port, it is now quite beyond the reach of our vision. The report of this celestial catastrophe was no doubt first started by some wag who takes a delight in frightening people, or by some Millerite, who was disappointed and mortified at the non-fulfilment of his interpretation of the prophecies of Daniel.

The New Conveyancing Act.

The following Act, brought forward by Mr. Patton and now the law of the land, will prove salutary in checking a great and growing evil, arising from the practice of unlearned and non-professional persons making a pecuniary profit by conveyancing. By compelling such persons to abandon what really is the province of legal gentlemen, or by making them responsible for their own blunders, much expensive litigation arising now from defective and illegal instruments, will be prevented. By the principles of common law we think such persons are now liable for their mistakes, but it is better by statutory law to make the matter explicit.

I. From and after the passing of this Act, all Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Mortgages, Bonds, Wills, Conveyances and assurances of Real Estate, Leases, Chattel Mortgages, Bills of Sale of Ships, Mortgages of Ships, Releases, or Agreements, reduced to writing and under seal, which shall be prepared or drawn by any person other than one of the parties thereto, for fee or reward, or promise of fee or reward, shall be endorsed with a statement of the name, residence and occupation of the person who shall so prepare or draw the same.

II. Should any person other than one of the parties to the Deed or instrument in writing prepare or draw, or cause to be prepared or drawn, any Deed of Bargain or Sale, Mortgage, Bond, Will, Conveyance and Assurance of Real Estate, Lease, Chattel Mortgage, Bills of Sale of Ships, Mortgage of Ships, Release or Agreement, reduced to writing under seal, for fee or reward, or promise of fee or reward, without endorsing upon such instrument his name, residence and occupation, such person shall be liable to a Penalty of Fifty Pounds, recoverable with costs by civil action at the suit of any party suing for the same, before any Court in Upper Canada having jurisdiction in cases of simple contract to such amount, upon the evidence of any one credible witness other than the plaintiff or party interested, one-half of such penalty to belong to the party so suing, and the other half to the Crown: Provided always that the recovery of such penalty shall not in any manner affect the right of recovery for any mistake, error or negligence, as hereinafter provided.

III. Any person or body corporate shall have and enjoy the same remedy and right of action against the person or persons who shall have so advised on the Title to lands, or drawn, or prepared any such Conveyance Deed or Instrument for fee or reward, or promise of fee or reward, by reason of any negligence, mistake or error therein, as such person or body corporate would now have against any Attorney, Solicitor or Barrister-at-law who should commit a similar mistake, error or negligence in any such advice or any such deed or instrument.

IV. This Act shall apply to Upper Canada only.

FIRE IN PETERBOROUGH.—We regret to have to record another of those serious conflagrations resulting in great loss and damage in Peterborough. The fire broke out in the store occupied by Mr. D. G. Hatton as a Dry Goods establishment, on the Market Square, at about 8½ o'clock. The smell of burning seems first to have attracted the attention of one of the Clerks, when the alarm was at once given.— Although the Firemen were quickly on the ground, the difficulty of obtaining water, together with the mistaken zeal in breaking the windows, soon enabled the flames to obtain great headway. Fortunately by the efforts of the brigade the fire was confined to the block in which it originated. The upper part of the building was occupied by the Law offices of Messrs. Dennistoun and Vizard, the Custom House, Clerk of the County Court, and Mr. Finlay. The books and papers of the Custom House and County Court, and of Mr. Dennistoun, have been destroyed. The total loss is estimated at about $34,000, covered by an insurance of $20,000. We are sorry to add that upwards of eighteen families are thrown out of employment by this disaster.

The Crops.

The crops in this County are looking remarkably well, notwithstanding the backwardness of the Spring. Up to the first of the present month, on account of the coldness of the weather throughout nearly the whole of May, together with the want of rain at the time of seeding, the prospects for farmers were rather discouraging. But the fertilizing showers and the warm sunshine by which this has been succeeded, has entirely changed appearances. The wheat crop was badly injured by the severity of the winter, and did not promise half a return; but the last fortnight has brought it on wonderfully, and now it certainly looks more than commonly well for the season. It will however ripen later this year than last. Rye looks extremely well, and will be a fine crop. Spring grain is somewhat backward, but has a thrifty and luxuriant appearance, and should it receive a due amount of moisture, will be most productive. From present prospects we would augur a fall of prices in the provision line after harvest,—which intelligence if not so pleasant to farmers, will be very acceptable to those who have to procure supplies from their scanty earnings.

CONCERTS IN CANADA.—A troupe of vocal and instrumental performers, consisting of Master Nicholas Goodall, the wonderful violinist, familiarly known to the public as Le Petit Ole Bull, Professor J. K. Goodall, a celebrated Buffo singer and violinist from Her Majesty's Theatre, and Mr. Hoffman, the eminent pianist, are to visit Belleville shortly, on a professional tour through Canada West. The Detroit *Advertiser* thus speaks of the performances of these artists :—

"The citizens of Canada West may expect some delicious, soul-stirring music from this troupe. Master Nick or La Petite Ole Bull, will be the great attraction of the company. He is a lad possessing wonderful talent as a violinist, and is not equalled by any player in America. He plays with perfect grace and ease, without any show of ostentation, and when playing seems entirely lost to all sense of every thing else around him, save his favorite instrument, from which the music flows forth in most delicious strains. He is a musical prodigy which our Canadian neighbors will delight to see and hear. His father is also an excellent player on the violin and violoncello, and a noted vocalist, and Mr. Hoffman is excelled by few upon the piano. We commend them to the public, and especially so to our brethren of the press, as being prompt and reliable in a business point of view, and gentlemen as well as artists."

NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.—Toronto. —The time is past when the farmer should be contented with a mere succession of crops, unvarying year after year, until his land is quite worn out. If he has a regard for his own ultimate good and that of his family, in the place of impoverishing, he will use all available means and appliances of enriching his land, and improving his stock. Such publications as this are invaluable to him. The *C. Agriculturist* teems with information, and should be in the hands of every farmer. The cost is trifling.

THE CHILDREN'S PAPER—Came to hand last week, and is, as usual, replete with useful and attractive matter, suited to the minds of the young. It deserves and we believe it has, a large circulation. Nelson & Co. Publishers, Toronto.

The Belleville Seminary.

We find in the *C. C. Advocate* of the 10th inst. a Circular announcing the arrangements for managing the above Institution. The following persons were appointed by the Board of Managers to compose the Faculty :—

REV. J. H. JOHNSON, Principal, and Professor of Ethics, Belleslettres, and Mental Philosophy.

J. N. MARTIN, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, and the Natural Sciences.

A. CARMAN, A. B., Professor of Mathematics.

MR. GILBERT GOLDSMITH, English Teacher, and Assistant in the department of Natural Science.

————, Preceptress. This department is not yet filled, but arrangements are in progress for procuring a suitable Preceptress before the opening of the Seminary.

MISS ELIZA A. DEAVER, Teacher of Drawing, Embroidery, and the French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages.

MISS EVALINE T. MASURY, Teacher of Music.

A competent Lady will be employed to teach classes in Wax and other Fancy Work.

The first Session of the Seminary will consist of eleven weeks, commencing on Thursday, 16th July, 1857, and terminating on Thursday, Oct. 1st. A vacation of about three weeks will follow. A Term will consist of eleven weeks.

There will be two General Departments, indicating the classification of Pupils—called the PRIMARY, and ADVANCED Departments,

The PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will include the following branches, viz:—

Reading, Penmanship, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic and History.

N. B.—No pupil will be received unless he can read, and has already acquired some knowledge of Geography and arithmetic.

The ADVANCED DEPARTMENT will include the following, viz :—

Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, and the Higher Mathematics generally. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Physiology, Botany, Zoology, Drawing, Embroidery, Music, the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, and Natural Theology.

The price of tuition will be as follows:

Four dollars per term for each Pupil in the PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Six dollars per term for each Pupil in the ADVANCED DEPARTMENT.

The price being the same whether one or all these branches be studied.

Eight dollars per term extra will be charged for Music. Drawing and Embroidery will vary from three to ten dollars.

The above will be the prices of tuition for the present, and may be changed hereafter.

Facilities will be afforded for boarding a considerable number of Students within the Seminary Buildings.

The price of Board exclusive of washing and lights will be—Two dollars and a quarter per week.

Those who wish may have rooms in which to board themselves, by paying one dollar per month as rent.

Each Student will be expected to furnish his own Bed Clothes, such as quilts and linen.

There will be an extra charge of one dollar for each Student, per session, to meet contingencies.

Charges for Board and Tuition, payable invariably in advance for a single Term.

Young Ladies will be under the immediate supervision of the Preceptress, but will be permitted to attend all the classes of the male department.

It is expected that several respectable families will be prepared to board Students, at moderate prices. Students however, will be subject to the *approval* of the Faculty, with respect to their boarding-place.

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Having to proceed some miles along the new free grant of land called the Hastings Road, we determined to explore the line a further distance, in order that we might set at rest in our own mind the various conflicting rumors we had heard respecting it. Judging that a sketch may not be uninteresting, no apology is offered for the following:

Starting from Madoc village, for the first few miles two routes lay before us, and if you are on foot and can enjoy a pleasant walk, take the line road, which, although not yet laid out as a road, is the most direct by a couple of miles. At the outset we would strongly impress upon the pedestrian to husband his powers, as he has a task before him that will put them to the test. The other route is by the waggon road, both uniting at Fox's tavern. A few miles hence we enter on the "free grant"; the work of demolition on nature's domain at once commences, and at intervals clearings and shanties present themselves, until you approach the "Jordan," six miles from Fox's tavern. In this neighborhood the clearings are quite extensive, and houses numerous; a Mill is in the course of erection, and it is evident that at this place a thriving village will naturally be established. The quality of the land, though not of the best, will yet pay for cultivation, and we doubt not, being at a moderate distance from Madoc, the industrious settler will do well. Here we were informed that numerous squatters were rapidly occupying the land at the back.

Beyond the Jordan for some distance, much low and swampy land intervenes; we then approach the neighborhood of Beaver Creek, where are the most considerable clearings on the road. This stream when the water is not too high, curiously disappears under the rocky bed, and again emerges at a distance below. North and south for many miles beyond Beaver Creek the road is thickly settled, but the traveller cannot have failed to remark the wonderful sagacity the contractors have exhibited in carrying the route over the steepest part of the hills.

From Beaver Creek to the York river, a distance of between twenty and thirty miles, we pass over one continued line of undulations of increasing magnitude, along which the road is so skilfully turned as to render the hills almost inaccessible, and seems to verify a remark made by one of the settlers, that "it requires two teams of horses to draw up a sack of potatoes." The land in some parts is very good; in other places the lots are of a very inferior quality, or else present so rocky and irregular a surface as to preclude the possibility of ever being brought into cultivation. About the York river and beyond it, there are many good tracts of fine hard wood land, perhaps on the whole more suited for cultivation than that lying more to the south.

We have no doubt that notwithstanding the disparaging reports, this country is destined to be quickly settled. The Townships east and west are now undergoing survey; the Surveyors say that in many parts of the district the *compass is useless, from the great divergence caused by metallic attraction.* We think if the people of this section were alive to their own interests, instead of depreciating the route and discouraging settlers in the extraordinary and blind manner they are doing, they should inform themselves of the true qualities and capabilities of the country,—establish a depot of provisions and flour near the commencement of the road (there being no mill at work in Madoc),—apply in the right quarter to have many parts of the road re-cut, it being a notorious fact that the present one was never intended to be available for teams,—and unite heartily in carrying out a system of railroads, so as to turn the stream of traffic, and the immense supplies of lumber, and also of minerals, marble, and other important productions of this back country forward *here*, otherwise the front will be carried out to Ottawa, and we shall for ever lose the benefit. To mention one fact,—a team of horses from Bytown in winter will sleigh double the load at half the price that a team can sleigh forty miles along the Hastings Road, and many hundred pounds worth of goods took that route during the late winter, of which we might just as well reap the benefit were the facilities of transit easier. At present we conclude with the old adage,—"A word to the wise," &c.

To the Editor of the Hastings Chronicle.

SIR,—In this age of progression, when our Town Fathers are lavishing their funds upon all works of improvement, in the business part of the Town; we deem it but right that something should be done for our long neglected section, viz., West Belleville.

We have waited so long and patiently for movement on the part of the Town Council, in our favor that perhaps it may be well, once more, to remind the members of that body, of the gross injustice they are doing us, as Tax-payers of the Town of Belleville.

About a year ago the inhabitants of Yeomansville, or the upper part of this ward, memorialized the Town Council, praying that they would take into consideration the practicability of building a side-walk, extending from Mill Street southward to Lewis Street, or further if feasible.

After matured deliberation on the part of the Town Council, the petition was granted, the Street Surveyor was ordered to make an estimate of the cost of said work, which he did, and it was to be built as soon as the funds would admit of it.

Nothing farther was heard from the Council until the ensuing Fall, when another petition was sent in, which resulted in a promise from the Town Council, to build the side-walk early in the Spring.

As no action was taken upon the matter in the Spring, the assiduous petitioners, for a third time, memorialized the Council, when in solemn conclave, Geo. Neilson Esq., of "mud-road" notoriety, was delegated to do the work that the Street Surveyor had done a year before, and report.

This worthy citizen being exceedingly anxious that the Town Council should not be prodigal of cash for every purpose, as he was desirous that a larger amount should be granted, for the benefit of himself or the Tramway, by that body reported against it, and so far, it has proved as great a failure as his design of bridging the Bay of Quinte, or his Gravel Roads. Are then the designs and promises of the Town Council of last year to be entirely defeated or rendered null and void by one member of the present Council, and by a member whose every movement and vote proves clearly that his great incentive to action in public life is selfishness! During the last five years the people living in this particular neighborhood have paid about five thousand pounds taxes, and have not had a farthing expended among them for public improvements.

I am sure our demands have not been exorbitant, and I contend it is unjust to collect taxes from us year after year, without making something like a proportionate expenditure among us. Are we to pay for the erection of gas posts, digging of sewers, gravelling of streets, and the thousand and one other improvements, and still be under the necessity of trudging home in the mud? In Mr. N's report mention is made of half a mile of side-walk, which was built for the accommodation of the people in this part of the Town. Is that gentleman not aware of the fact that there are side-walks extending to the Corporation limits in every direction, from the centre of the Town; which were built as much for the accommodation of farmers and others as for the people who reside in the particular localities through which they pass? He also says that the roads are so good on this hill that we do not require any side-walk. I admit, although they are poor, that they are better than his build of roads, still I think that we are more in need of a side-walk than the people living in some of the other suburbs, who have good walks.

In conclusion, I would humbly suggest to the Town Council that Mr. N. hereafter be excluded from the Committee on Roads and be placed on the Committee on Brandy, Water, and Gas.

Hoping that the Town Fathers will re-consider the matter and consent to fulfil their promise, I subscribe myself, Yours, &c.,

TAXPAYER.

West Belleville, June 15, 1857.

REPUDIATION.

The Municipalities who, for a few years back have been going ahead on borrowed capital, on tha guarantee of the Province, are now unable to pay, and Mr Cayley brings in a bill for relief: that is, Canada shall pay up those debts, and wait until the "growing prosperity" of these now bankrupt Municipalities, "shall enable them to meet all arrears."

Sydney Smith stated during the course of the debate, that "the Town of Port Hope has borrowed £215,000, and it would require 12s 6d in the pound, of all the property in the Municipality, to pay that debt," and Cobourg has borrowed the large amount of £125,000. This last Municipality borrowed this sum on condition that eight per cent, or £10,000, should be paid into the public chest annually, for thirty years, which would extinguish principal interest; and now the Inspector General proposes 2s 5d on the pound, on a rental of £27,000, or £3,375 annually, shall be accepted in full reqemption of the Government debt, principal and interest. Thus those Municipalities who are out of debt, are to be saddled with the debts of Cobourg, Port Hope, Huron and Bruce, (Mr Cayley's County) and a number of other places, for moneys borrowed, and spent in corruption and extravagance. Forty-six Municipalities in Upper Canada, have borrowed from this fund $1,825,000, or over seven millions of dollars, and Prince Edward and other Counties, who are out of debt, have to assist in the payment. If the greater part of this money had not have been squandered, it would not be so hard, but as it is, those places who were so reckless, should be made to feel the burden as a warning for the future.

The third reading of this bill of Mr Cayley's to amend the Consolidated Loan Fund Act, was carried on the third reading, on the following vote:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Alleyn, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Biggar, Bowes, Brodeur, Burton, Cauchon, Cayley, Chisholm, Church, Conger, Crysler, Crawford, Jean B. Daoust, Dionne, Egan, Foley, Thomas Fortier, Fournier, Frazer, Freeman, Gamble, Gill, Guevrement, Jackson, Laporte, Leboutillier, Lemieux, Lumsden, Attorney General Macdonald, Masson, Matheson, J. C. Morrison, Meagher, Mongenais, Niles, O'Farrell, Patrick, Polette, Robinson, Roblin, Rolph, Sol. Gen. Ross, Shaw, Sol. Gen. Smith, Sidney Smith, Spence, Stuart Terrill, Turcotte, Whitney and Yielding.—55.

Nays.—Messrs. Aikins, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Att'y Gen. Cartier, Chaffers, Clarke, Chapais, Christie, C. Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, J. B. E Dorion, Dostaler, Dufresne, Evanturel, Fergusson, O. C. Fortier, Hartman, Huot, Larwill Labelle, R. McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, Papin, Pouliot, Powell, Simard, Thibaudeau, Valois, Wilson and Wright.—36.

To show the country that nothing can be expected from this House, we publish the following:—

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.

Mr. Mackenzie moved the following resolution:—"That the sum of five millions of dollars or thereabouts may by law be lent to the Municipalities, with the consent of the Government, from the Municipal Loan Fund; and that it is expedient to close the fund, and lend no part of that sum." Negatived by 72 to 9.

Well, what can be done? Nothing, under our present organization of Government.—*Picton Times.*

STEAMSHIP CANADIAN SUNK.—We regret to learn from the Montreal *Gazette* of Monday, that the *Canadian* was removed from the rock on which she rested and immediately sunk in 15 fathoms water.

☞ It rained continuously on Thursday last from eight in the morning until midnight. The temperature of the air was warm, and the two combined elements gave an impetus to vegetation that made the farmers' and gardeners' eyes sparkle.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The idea that cancer is incurable cannot be entertained by persons who have witnessed the effect of these remedies on this terrible disease. The ointment penetrates the substance of the cancer, and reaches its minutest ramifications in the flesh, checking its progress, and gradually restoring the parts affected to a sound condition, while the pills, acting upon the blood as a powerful detergent, destroy the seeds of the malady in the circulation. The testimony on this head is abundant and conclusive.

CHOLERA.

A certain Cure for this Disease may be found in the use of PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

Dubuque, Iowa, May 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel under obligations to you for the benefit I have received from your invaluable Pain Killer. A few days since I assisted in laying out and burying one of our citizens who was supposed to have died with the cholera. The next morning I was taken with severe vomiting, accompanied with coldness of the extremities. Warm covering and hot applications failed to restore warmth. My wife's family had used the Pain Killer with success during the Cholera season in Buffalo, in 1849 advised me to take it. I took two doses at intervals of fifteen minutes; a fine perspiration ensued, and the next day, barring a little weakness, I was well, and have been since. Since my recovery I find that several of our citizens have used the Pain Killer as a remedy for Cholera, pronouncing it good. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to a still more extensive notice.

43-2 W. M. CROZIER, Att'y at Law.

Another Great Cure of Dyspepsia.

Astonishing Success of the Oxygenated Bitters.

New Haven, November 28, 1851.

Gentlemen: I feel that no sense of pride or delicacy should deter me from expressing publicly my gratitude for the efficacy of your Oxygenated Bitters, in restoring me to health, after suffering more than six years from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, during which time I had the best medical advice, with no benefit except temporary relief.

My case became more hopeless, from an attack of diarrhœa, which confined me to my bed for eight weeks, causing great prostration of the whole system. About two months ago, I was so much reduced, that I could eat scarcely any food whatever, and was obliged to take my bed, in despair of ever getting any better. I read some of the certificates of remarkable cures by the Oxygenated Bitters, and obtained a bottle of the medicine. However surprising, it is nevertheless true, that I was almost immediately relieved of every symptom of my various complaints.

I am now in better health than I have enjoyed for many years, and attribute my restoration, by the grace of God, to your invaluable medicine.

Respectfully yours, MARY E. HANOVER,
No. 28 Fair Street.

BELLEVILLE MARKET,
(Corrected Weekly.)

Flour, bbl.	35 0	0 0	Ind meal cwt	10 0	0 0
Farm's, cwt	15 0	0 0	Pork, cwt.	40 0	50 0
Wheat, bus.	7 6	8 0	Beef, cwt.	35 0	40 0
Potash, cwt.	42 6	0 0	Potatoes, bus	4 0	5 0
Barley, bus.	5 6	0 0	Eggs, doz.	0 8	0 9
Rye, bus.	3 9	0 0	Butter, lb.	0 8	0 8½
Peas, bus.	3 9	0 0	Cheese, lb.	0 5	0 6
Oats, bus.	2 9	3 0	Mutton qr. lb	0 5	0 6
Corn, bus.	0 0	3 6	Do. per lb	0 5	0 0
Fowls, pair	1 9	2 0	Veal, "	0 3½	0 4
Turkeys,	2 6	6 3	Hams, "	0 7	0 7½
Hay, ton	$25 0	30 0	Wood, cord	15 0	0 0
Geese,	2 0	2 6	Straw, load	10 0	0 0

Birth.

In Sidney, on Monday morning, 8th inst., Mrs. HENRY MERRITT, of a daughter.

Died,

At his residence, in the first concession of Sidney, on Wednesday 10th inst., Mr. JONAS LOTT, at the protracted age of 81 years.

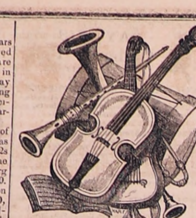
He was one of the first settlers on the shores of the Bay of Quinte, and often related the difficulties with which early settlers had to contend, with nothing but an Indian trail from Kingston to York, [now Toronto,] Belleville being the resort of the Indians, interspersed with a few wigwams. Let us contrast those times with the present, when everything can be had for the accommodation and comfort of a flourishing community.

His was a life of uprightness and honesty; his latter end was peace.—*Com.*

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the County Board of Education, for the examination of Teachers, is appointed to be held in the Town Hall, Belleville, on Thursday, the 2nd of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. Candidates are required to present satisfactory testimonials of moral character, from Clergymen or Local Superintendents.

WILLIAM GREGG,
Sec'y of Board.
Belleville, June 15, 1857. 43-2



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand in the Store on the corner of Front and Bridge Streets, lately occupied by JOHN DONOGHUE Esq., a large Stock of

**School Books,
Blank Books,
Stationery,
FANCY GOODS,**
—AND—
ROOM PAPER,

which will be sold considerably CHEAPER than such Goods were ever sold in Belleville before.

It is unnecessary to state here *why* these Goods will be sold cheap, but a call will convince any one of the fact.

JOSEPH CHILVER, Jr.
Belleville, June 13th, 1857. 43

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the County Council of the County of Hastings, will meet at the Shire Hall, in the Town of Belleville, on WEDNESDAY the 24th day of JUNE, inst., for the despatch of general business.

By Order,
43-2 THOS. WILLS,
County Clerk's Office, June 10th, 1857. *County Clerk County of Hastings.*

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late J. H. GERMAN, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same with my duly appointed Agent, Mr. Geo. G. German, at the PENITENTIARY BOOT AND SHOE STORE, Belleville.

MARY CAROLINE GERMAN,
Administratrix.
Sidney, June 17th, 1857. 43.3

NOTICE.

MICHAEL NULTY is instructed to sell at his Auction Room, on Saturday, June 27th, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., without reserve, one whole

LOT OF LAND,

on the Herchmer farm, fronting on the Kingston Road, and running down to the Bay of Quinte, containing about 6 acres. The Lot is about one mile from Belleville, and is well adapted for a Country villa and gardening purposes. Title good. Terms at sale.

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*
Belleville, June 16, 1857.
Intelligencer Copy.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 27th, a well made

SPRING-VAN,

suitable for a Stage, or for peddling any description of heavy Goods.

M. NULTY, *Auctioneer*
Belleville, June 16, 1857. 34 2

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, To Wit,

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Royal Munro deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Christina Munro, Executrix, of the last will and testament of the said Royal Munro deceased, at the suit of Benjamin Smith, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, being composed of a part of Lot number Twenty, on the East side of Front Street, in the said Town of Belleville, and which said tract or parcel of land is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the East side of Front Street aforesaid, where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the said Lot, then north seventy-four degrees East two chains sixty-one links more or less to the centre line of the block, then South sixteen degrees East forty nine feet, then South seventy-four degrees West two chains sixty-one links more or less to Front street aforesaid, then North sixteen degrees west forty nine feet more or less, to the place of beginning. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at twelve o'clock noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
SHERIFF CO. HASTINGS,
per D. OCKERMAN, *Dep'y Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 10th June, 1857. 43

The Upper Cabin Steamer

18 57.

TRENTON,
JOHN D. TALBOT, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, run between the head of the Bay of Quinte and Montreal, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS.

Will leave Trenton every Friday at 7 A. M.
" Belleville " 11 A. M.
arriving in Kingston at 7 P. M., the same day,
" " Montreal on Saturday afternoon.

UPWARDS.

Will leave Montreal every Tuesday at 2 P. M.
" " Kingston, Wednesdays at 7 A. M.
arriving at Trenton on Wednesday evening.

FARE through—Cabin Passage 15s. 0d.
Deck " 10s. 0d.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. E. C. Flint, Belleville; Nelson M. Bockus, Montreal, or to the Captain on board.

Belleville, June 12, 1857. 43

NEW

Grocery & Liquor Store,
In the Stone Building adjoining
DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

MUNRO & RALSTON,

BEG most respectfully to announce to the citizens of Belleville and surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening out a splendid Stock of

Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and GLASSWARE,

consisting in part as follows:—TEAS, Muscovado and crushed SUGARS, COFFEES, (fresh ground daily,) Tobaccos, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Brooms, Sugar-house Syrup, Fruits, Nuts, Spices, Pipes, Mats, Fish, Cordage, Cheese, Pepper, Belmont Candles, Soap, Wooden ware, and every article in the Grocery Trade.

GLASSWARE.

A good assortment of Decanters, Tumblers, &c.

LIQUORS and WINES.

Best Pale and dark Brandies, old Tom Gin, best Hollands Gin, Rum, Scotch Whiskey, De Kuyper's Gin (in cases), Martell's Cognac Brandy (in cases), Proof Whiskey, &c. Best Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Bottled Cider, Ale and Porter, &c. &c.,

All of which they offer for sale at the smallest profit, for *cash only*, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

MUNRO & RALSTON.
Belleville, May 19th, 1857. 39

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

WOULD respectfully intimate that they have opened those Premises in Front Street, formerly occupied by Mr. ALEX'R JUDD, joining the Victoria Buildings, with a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FRESHLY IMPORTED FROM THE BRITISH MARKETS.

Their Stock will be found complete in all its various Branches, consisting of

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

London made Glace and Moire Autique Mantles,
Parasols, Laces, Ribbons, and Straw Bonnets,
Muslin Dresses,
Printed Cashmere, Muslin de Laine, and Llama Cloth.

PRINTS.

FLOUNCED AND DOUBLE SKIRT SPRING AND SUMMER ROBES, new in material and design.

HEAVY GOODS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

—ALSO,—

A Beautiful Assortment of London and Paris Trimmed BONNETS.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON CASH PRINCIPLES.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures, and no Second Price.

G. R. & Co. feel warranted in stating that their Stock, both as regards quality and prices, is such as has never before been exhibited in Belleville.

Belleville, 19th May, 1857. 39

MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL DISPOSE BY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

OF THE LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

MESSRS. BULL BROTHER,

IN the Stores lately occupied by them, commencing on May 2nd, and continuing until the WHOLE IS SOLD. The Stock comprises as follows:—

DRY GOODS,

SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, &c.,
SILKS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND CHECKS, RIBBONS, &c.,
COBURGS, MERINOS, WOOL DELAINES,
BAREGES, MUSLINS, LACE GOODS,
PRINTED CASHMERE, AND TISSUE SHAWLS GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

In this department the Public will find an assortment second to none in the Province.

GROCERIES.

Consisting of 200 Chests Tea, last Fall's Importations.

Imperial, and Black Teas, Gunpowder, Coffees, &c., Old & Young Hyson, Sugars, Twankay, Tobaccos,
Rice, Indigo, Sulphur, Montreal and
Liverpool Soap, Candles, Oils, and Paints.

LIQUORS, &C.

Hennessey's Brandy, Pale & Brown, DeKuyper's Gin,
Jamaica Spirits, Port & Sherry Wines,
London Porter, Champagne,
Canadian & Stotch Whiskey, &c.

As the whole Stock must be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, this presents an opportunity to the Public seldom to be met with.

Belleville, April 30th 1857. **JAMES KENNEDY.** 38

TO RENT.

A SHOP, with Dwelling House attached, situated directly opposite the American Hotel. Possession given on the 1st July next.

Apply to DR. HOPE.
Belleville, June 16, 1857. 43 2

BENJAMIN BEDDOME & CO.
Have just received several cases of
SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES,
COMPRISING

LADIES' White Cotton Hose, in all qualities and prices,
Ladies' Grey and Unbleached Cotton Hose,
Girls' white and grey Cotton Hose, (assorted sizes),
Children's Cotton Socks, of all descriptions,
Men's Unbleached and Colored Cotton Half-Hose,
Men's Grey and Fancy Merino Hose,
Men's Unbleached Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers,
Men's white Merino do do
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Fancy Gloves,
Men's do do do
Children's Elastic Belts,
Men's Cotton and Elastic Braces.
A small assortment of Lace, Edgings, Insertions, Falls, Sleeves, Muslin Caps, &c.

Front Street Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 41

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
CANTON TEA STORE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
per Str. Trenton.

16 Chests Tea,
8 Catties do,
10 Doz. Brooms,
5 Boxes Coffee,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Boxes Candles,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bbl. Oil,
6 Boxes Tobacco,
2 Hhds. Sugar,
10 Boxes Raisins,
2 Bales Nuts,
1 Bbl. Salmon,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
1 Cask Codfish,
2 Bags Rice,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
10 Doz. Wash Boards,
10 Baskets Champaign,
1 Bbl. Almonds,
10 Boxes Pipes,
7 Bbls. Sugar,
2 Bbls. Oat Meal,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
10 do Blue,
1 Bbl. Sundries,
1 Case Sundries,
5 Box G. Pepper.

May 13, 1857.

per Bay of Quinte.

15 Doz. Pails.
5 Doz. Brooms.
2 Bags Coffee,
1 Bbl. Whiting,
7 Hhds. Sugar,
1 Case Sardines,
2 Bbls. Barley,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Box Corn Starch,
5 Bags Coffee,
12 Boxes Tobacco,
50 Boxes Stearine Candles,
1 Cask Pickles,
8 Bbls. Ale,
2 Cases Tea,
1 Case Ketchup,
15 Chests Tea,
1 Quarter Cask Brandy,
4 Baskets Champaign,
5 Boxes Raisins,
2 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 " " Port Wine.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 42

FANNING AT IT AGAIN!!!

OMNIBUS LINE TO CARS!!!

H. FANNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has made arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to run his

OMNIBUS LINE,

in connection with the Trains going east and west, to and from Belleville, and the Railway Station, calling at all the Hotels, and other public places.

All orders left at the MANSION HOUSE, will receive immediate attention.

FARE—Including ordinary baggage, 7½d each way.

TO PASSENGERS.—Persons giving their checks to Fanning's Agent on the Cars, will have their baggage taken care of.

TO CANIFTON.

The Omnibus will leave Belleville every Sunday Morning at 9 o'clock, for Canifton, returning at 10, and arrive in time for Church, leaving again at 1 o'clock P. M., and returning at 2 o'clock.

Persons desiring the Bus, for private or pleasure parties, can be accommodated at moderate prices.

☞ The Omnibus will also run in connection with the Steamboats.

Fare 7½ pence each way.
Belleville, June 4th, 1857.

EARLY SHOP CLOSING!

WE, the undersigned, agree to close our places of Business EVERY NIGHT, (except Saturday,) at

8 O'CLOCK, UNTIL 1st NOVEMBER NEXT.

E. W. Holton & Co., Robert Mitchelhill,
Patrick O'Neill, James Harrison,
W. Kelly, James Glass,
Geo. Ritchie & Co., H. J. Martin,
Nathan Jones, Clark & Symons,
R. O'Reilly, Edward F. Cooke,
S. Crawford & Co., John Lyons,
James Kennedy, G. G. German.

Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 42-2

NEW

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
BY
CHARLES E. TURNBULL,

IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ROBERT WALLBRIDGE,
WEST SIDE OF FRONT STREET,
FACING THE MARKET.
Belleville, May 25th, 1857. 41

AND

CHEAP.

FRESH ARRIVALS
OF NEW
SPRING DRY GOODS,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE!
BELLEVILLE.

THE Subscriber has been receiving for the past six weeks by all regular Mail Steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow and London, an

Immense Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Which are now ready for sale. Notwithstanding the very great advance on Manufactured goods in Europe he is enabled from his residence in the Home Markets, for the past ten months, to continue the important advantages of saving his customers

FROM 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

on the present prices of the Market, which a few moments examination of the Goods will clearly shew.

This stock will be found to be the *Largest* and most *Elegantly assorted of any ever laid down in Belleville.*

Each Article Marked in Plain Figures.

NO SECOND PRICE.
(32) P. O'NEILL.

BONNETS! BONNETS!
DIRECT FROM PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever imported to this country, have just been opened for Sale at the

**COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE,
APRIL 1ST, 1857.**

P. O'NEILL.

Visettes,
MANTLES AND SCARFS,
ARRIVED AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE, DIRECT FROM PARIS.

500 Rich Glacie, Moire, and Velvet, from 10s. to 80s. each.

(32)



BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. G. GERMAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, that the BOOT & SHOE TRADE is being carried on as usual, in the premises well known as the

PENITENTIARY STORE.

A complete assortment of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's wear will be kept constantly on hand, supplied from the best

Canadian and American Markets.

Of the work manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, and which will always occupy a prominent place, he feels that he need say nothing, as it has been thoroughly proved, both in Town and Country, and has given general satisfaction.

TERMS CASH.
Belleville, May 27th, 1857. 42

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

W. AITKEN, JR.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IS NOW DALY RECEIVING SUPPLIES OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

IMPORTED FROM THE VARIOUS

British Markets by Steamers from Liverpool to Quebec and Portland, and will have a complete assortment of seasonable Stock on view by the 15th proximo.

INSPECTION INVITED.

W. AITKEN, JR.
Belleville, May 6th, 1857. 38

NEWSTORE.

THE Ladies of Belleville are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced business on his own account, at present in the Store next door to Mrs. Phillips,

Near to the Montreal Bank,

Where he intends to keep all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Of the Very Best Quality.

Having every facility for purchasing goods, and intending to sell ONLY FOR CASH,—Every inducement that can be offered, namely:—

Handsome Goods at Low Prices,

Will be found at his Store. It would be quite superfluous to quote prices.

He intends keeping nothing in the way of cheap useless trash, so often done to *draw customers.* But when the extensive assortment imported for him is opened, it will give him great pleasure to name the lowest prices to intending purchasers.

ROBT. MITCHELHILL.
Belleville, 1st April, 1857. 32

SALE OF REAL ESTATE WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) at the Auction Rooms of Mr. Michael Nulty, Belleville, on

MONDAY, 22nd of JUNE NEXT,

at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable property, viz:—

That valuable lot in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, which may be known by the following description, viz:—commencing on the east side of Coleman Street, in the said Town of Belleville, at the north-west corner of one Patrick Kehoe's lot, thence along the northerly side line of said Patrick Kehoe's lot to the water's edge of the river Moira, at a low water mark; thence northerly seventy feet along the water's edge; thence westerly on a parallel line with Bridge street to Coleman street, aforesaid; thence southerly along the east side of Coleman street, seventy feet to the place of beginning.

—ALSO,—

Lot number three in the said Town of Belleville. on the south side of Dundas street, on the town plot laid out by the late James McNabb, which said lot is described and known as follows:—commencing on the south side of Dundas street, where a post has been planted at the north-easterly angle of said lot number three; thence south 71 degrees 40 minutes, west one chain more or less to the limit between lots No. 3 and 4; thence south 16 degrees 30 minutes, east two chains more or less to the centre-line of the block; then north 71 degrees 40 minutes, east one chain more or less to the limit of lots Nos. 2 and 3; then north 16 degrees 30 minutes, west two chains more or less to the place of beginning.

—AND ALSO,—

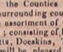
Lot number eight, as laid down on a plan made by J. J. Haslett, Provincial Land Surveyor, which said lot contains one acre, be the same more or less, being the corner lot on Dundas and Ann Streets.

—AND ALSO,—

Town Lot number nine in the said Town of Belleville as laid down on a plan made by J. J. Haslett, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing one acre, be the same more or less, the said lot being on Ann street, reserving from the same portions thereof, heretofore conveyed by one Amos Fry to one Long, and a further portion thereof also heretofore conveyed by said Amos Fry to one William Babbit.

TERMS may be known on day of sale, or previously, on application to James Fraser, the younger, Esquire, or to the Subscriber.

PATRICK BENNETT.
Belleville, May 26th, 1857. 41 3

Wool!  **Wool!**

WOOL!

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the good people of the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, and surrounding country that, he has now an extensive assortment of Cloths of all kinds and descriptions; consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinnetts, Doeskins, Tweeds, Full Cloth, &c., which he will be pleased to exchange for Wool on the most reasonable and advantageous terms.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

will also be paid for WOOL to those not wishing to exchange for cloth.

Having recently erected a new building just in front of the Woollen Factory, expressly for the purpose of

BUYING WOOL,

he trusts he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, being fully convinced he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those favoring him with a call. He would most respectfully request those having wool to dispose of, to call and see him, before selling elsewhere.

He would also at this time return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last six years he has been engaged in business. The highest price will also be paid for

HIDES & SHEEP SKINS.

Do not forget the place. The small new building in front of the Woollen Factory.

S. WHEADON.

P. S.—Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing done in the best manner, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Belleville, April 8, 1857. 34

50 CASES of NEW GOODS just opened at Kelly's.

COMPRISING one of the largest and most complete assortments of Dry Goods ever imported here, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at prices which will not fail to give satisfaction, for cash. Also, just received direct from Paris, several cases of French Fancy Goods, consisting of Embroidered Muslin Shawls and Collars in setts of the finest description, rich Silks for Dresses, Lace Capes, Moire antique, and Embroidered Silk Capes, newest styles, one case of French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes, one case fine French Dress Barages.

Belleville, June 3, 1857.

FOR SALE.
ON TWO YEARS' CREDIT,
PAYABLE IN FOUR INSTALMENTS, THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE STORE.

VALUE about £1000. This Store, which is about 15 miles from Belleville, can be had with the Stock, if necessary.

Satisfactory security required.

Apply to P. O'NEILL,
Commercial House.
Belleville, June 2nd, 1857. 41

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied for the cure of Diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

Clairvoyance enables us to see more clearly the cause of all our sufferings and infirmities.—It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST,

for advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life. In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourselves how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ **AFFLICTED, READ** ☜
DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married like without reading every page of Dr. Raphael's Marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate diseases, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's Marriage Almanac. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints, and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose three Postage Stamps, and it will be sent to any Name or Address.

☞ A liberal allowance given to all travelling Booksellers, Book Agents and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews, strictly Private and Confidential. In order to claim attention, the postage of all Letters must be prepaid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W RAPHAEL, Box 568, Post Office Hours of Consultation, from 9 to 11½, A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at the CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS, TORONTO.

Toronto, March 31, 1857. 42

Commercial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 48.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent on the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half-year ending 30th June next, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after Wednesday, 1st July next.

Dividend upon instalments of new Stock will be paid at same rate.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 13th June, and re-opened on 1st July.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Thursday, the 25th day of June next, in conformity with VIIIth clause of the Charter. The Chair will be taken at Noon.

At the said Meeting, the revised By-Laws, passed by the Board, will be submitted to the Shareholders for confirmation, as required by clause XIII of the Charter. By order of the Board,

C. S. ROSS,
Cashier.
Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, 11th May, 1857. 39

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A FARM in Thurlow, containing 100 acres, about 8 miles from Belleville; 40 acres cleared, 2 frame houses, a small orchard, and timber ont for a new frame barn, and 60 acres heavy timbered land. Price, £450; half down, balance in 8 yearly payments.

ALSO, IN BELLEVILLE,

Three Town Lots near the new College, on the Plank Road, commanding a splendid view of the Town, country, and Bay. Price for the block, 3 lots, £350.

ALSO, IN BELLEVILLE,

Six Town Lots near the Depot, on the sidewalk and gravel road. These lots are well situated for business stands. Three small houses on them.

ALSO, IN BELLEVILLE,

Four frame Houses and Lots near Dr. Ridley's residence, on Church and Wharf Streets, for sale or exchange for Western lands.

ALSO, IN AMELIASBURGH,

500 acres of splendid farm land, 220 acres improved; 3 miles from Belleville. Price £10 per acre.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A span of Carriage Horses, five years old; 3 Mares in foal; 2 Colts two years old past. Also 1 Mowing and Reaping Machine and Horse Rake.

ALSO, TO LEASE,

For 10 or 15 years, the stone building and premises on Front Street, Belleville, opposite the Commercial Buildings, at present occupied by Dennis Shannon and Peter Sulladin. Apply to the proprietor,

36 R. J. EVERITT.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1857.

THE Election is past, and its result proves that the work devolved on the Republican party, is not yet complete. In all the Eastern and Northern portions of the country—in New-England, New-York, Ohio and the North-West—the Republican banner floats in triumph; while in Southern Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois—in short, wherever few newspapers are taken, and where common schools are too new and too feeble to have educated the present generation of voters—the black flag of Slavery obstructs the sunshine. A stranger to America might distinguish those portions of our country most blessed with Education, Intelligence, Thrift and Virtue, by scanning the returns of the Presidential contest of 1856. We have failed of present success, not because the people are against us, but because that large portion who did not hear or read the argument and do not know what were the real questions at issue, went almost solid against us, reversing the verdict which the great majority of the educated and intelligent endeavored to pronounce.

These facts indicate the path of pressing duty. With no unmanly repinings over what is irrevocable—with no abatement of heart or hope because the triumph of Liberty in her new ordeal is not won at the Long Island and White Plains of her struggle—with no shadow of regret that the responsibility of governing is not confided to her champions before the people were fully ready to sustain them—we begin afresh the work of diffusing that vital truth which, in regard to the concerns of this world, as well as of the next, makes free indeed. Now, in the Slave Power's heyday of victory, when its Ministers and servitors are gathering and plotting to make the most of their triumph and "crush out" the spirit which they vainly believe to be crucified and entombed—now, when the faint-hearted or cold-hearted, who lately basked in the sunshine of our premature hopes, are hauling off to repair damages and talking of abandoning the rugged arena of Politics for more quiet and flowery fields—now, in this hour of weariness and shadow, THE TRIBUNE renews its vows of eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the bodies or souls of men—to the shameful assumption that the benighted and feeble, whether in soul or body, are to be regarded and treated as the convenience or the prey of their wiser or stronger brethren—to the domination of despots or oligarchs whether of empires or plantations—to the enslavers of cities and kingdoms in Europe, or the breeders of children for the auction-block and the cotton-field in Virginia or Alabama.

The doctrine that no human being was ever created for the benefit or advantage of another—that all service between man and man should be free and reciprocal—that the laborer should not toil and sweat to pamper others' pride or minister to others' luxury, but for the sustenance and comfort of those near and dear to him—is destined to certain triumph. It *must* prevail, for God reigns, and Earth was not created to be a theater of injustice, oppression and misery forever. It *must* triumph; for all true prophecy affirms and the vindication of the Divine benignity imperatively requires it. It *must* triumph; for Democratic America cannot always remain the scoff of aristocrats and the shame of reformers and liberals throughout the Old World. It *must* triumph; for man's history is not a chaos or a riddle, but everywhere instinct with meaning; and no heroic effort ever failed of its effect—no drop of martyr-blood was ever shed in vain.

But even if we Republicans were disposed to fold our arms in slumber, our adversaries would not permit it. They are busy to-day in lengthening their cords and strengthening their stakes with a vigilance and activity which reveals a consciousness on their part that their dominion must be made forthwith, or their scepter will have forever departed. To-day, myrmidons of the Slave Power threaten and harass Northern Mexico, are encamped in the heart of Central America, and waging a war of extermination on the distracted inhabitants of its petty Republics, while it by turns leers and scowls at Cuba, while its most ruthless bands are precipitated on devoted Kansas, under the protection and smiles of the Federal Administration. Even as we write, the telegraph informs us that twenty Free-State men, guilty of attempting to defend their homes against the rapine and violence of Buford's and Titus's blood-thirsty bandits, have been convicted by Lecompte's Court of manslaughter! and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor as felons. This is but a fair specimen of what has long passed for "justice" in Kansas—a justice which takes the criminals into pay and aids them in hunting down, plundering and "wiping out" the innocent, whom it consigns to the State Prison if they are ever goaded into the madness of resisting their oppressors. Such crimes and wrongs as unhappy Kansas has for twelve months endured, even Hungary or Poland has never known; and the power at whose instigation these villainies were and are perpetrated sits enthroned at the White House, and has just achieved another four years' ascendancy in the Federal Government. Who, in view of those facts, can say that Republicans may now pile their arms, even for an hour?

THE TRIBUNE will be, as it has been, a Political journal—avowedly, though not exclusively so. It recognizes the truth that Freedom and Slavery are here grappled in deadly conflict, and that in the result one of them must lose all control over the Federal Government. But, while it gives prominence and emphasis to the discussion and elucidation of the great issues of the day, it sinks none of the characteristics of a business and Family Newspaper. The proceedings of Congress, like those in Kansas, will be watched and reported by an able and fearless corps of Correspondents, while from London, Paris, Constantinople, Havana, San Francisco, Albany, and other centers of interest, our special advices will be, as they have been, fresh and reliable. A member of our Editorial *corps*—Bayard Taylor—is now in Northern Europe, and will spend the Winter in Sweden, Lapland, Russia, thence making his way next season across Siberia and Tartary to the mouth of the Amour, and thence homeward by the Pacific and California, unless some change of route shall promise greater interest and profit to our readers, for whom alone he will write regularly throughout his adventurous journey, which is likely to require two years for its completion. Our reports of the most interesting Lectures, Public Meetings, &c., will be full and reliable, and our Foreign and Domestic News made up with a careful regard to the condensation into our ample columns of the greatest amount of intelligence that is consistent with the use of type of generous size. In short, if we fail to make THE TRIBUNE worth its cost, it shall not be for want of expenditure or effort.

If it be deemed desirable by Republicans that THE TRIBUNE should be circulated in their several localities, we urge them to see that Clubs be made up and forwarded in due season. The Post-masters are semi-officially admonished not to aid our circulation, but to urge instead that of journals deemed "sound" and "National" by the compatriots of Atchison and Stringfellow. We ask live Republicans everywhere to take care that these efforts be not effectual to quench the light of Freedom in the murky mists of Slavery.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE, per annum	$6 00
SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE.	
Single copy, per annum	$3 00
Two copies, per annum	5 00
Five copies, per annum	11 25
Ten copies to one address	20 00

We send The Semi-weekly Tribune to Clergymen at $2 per year.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy, per annum	$ 2 00
Three copies, per annum	5 00
Five copies, per annum	8 00
Ten copies, per annum	12 00

Twenty copies, to one address, and any larger number, at the rate of $1 per annum $20 00

Twenty copies, to address of each subscriber, and any larger number, at the rate of $1 20 each $24.

The United States Postage must be prepaid, 26 cts. on Weekly, 52 cts. on Semi-Weekly, and $1 56 on the Daily Tribune.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy.

We continue to send the Weekly Tribune to clergymen at $1 per year.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

Money may be remitted for subscriptions in letters at our risk; but the Postmaster at the place where the letter is mailed should be made acquainted with its contents, and keep a description of the bills. When drafts can be obtained, they are much safer than to send bills.

Bills of any specie-paying bank in the United States or Canada received at par for subscriptions.

We have no travelling agents. Any one wishing to receive THE TRIBUNE need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclose the money, write the name of the subscriber, with his Post-Office, County and State, and direct the letter to

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Office, New York.

33 3m

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, To Wit.

JAMES BLACKLOCK, C. C.
vs.
JOHN VANNORMAN and CHRISTOPHER C. LAFONTAINE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause, I have seized and taken the following Lands and tenements of the Defendant, Christopher C. LaFontaine, which I will offer for sale under a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on SATURDAY THE 18th day of JULY, 1857, at my Office in Belleville, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz: Being composed of a part of Lot number six, in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow,—commencing on the road now travelled to the second concession of Thurlow, on the north-west corner of the Lot sold to James Nosworthy, then north-westerly along said road to the side-line between Lots numbers five and six; then along said side line two chains ten links, more or less, then north eighty-eight degrees west, until it be intersected by a line produced from the south-west side line of James Nosworthy's Lot, reserving the right to open a street across said Lot.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 7th April, 1857. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit.

HENRY C. SAYLORS, B. R.
vs.
ADAM HENRY MEYERS.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the 20th day of June, 1857, viz:—All the right, title and interest of the said defendant of, in or to lot number seven teen in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, 27, as shown by the Commercial Bank Plan of part of lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also, lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, on Willard's Block, Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S.; also part of lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the East side of the river Trent, more fully described by a Deed of Bargain and Sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April, 1846; also lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village lot in Trenton, devised by Will of A. H. Meyers, deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H. Meyers, deceased, from John McAulay, at the mouth of the river Trent, and devised by the Will of the deceased A. H. Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the East half of lot 3 in broken concession A., devised by said A. H. Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also lots numbers two and three in the Easterly part of lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Murray, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the Plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment of lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H. Meyers, deceased; also lot number 16 first concession Elzevir; also W. ½ of lot number 20, 8th concession Marmora; also lot number 4, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also lot number 5, 5th concession Hungerford; also lot number 3, 3rd concession of Thurlow; also lot number 6, 1st concession Huntingdon; also W. ½ 11 in the broken front of Thurlow; also N. ½ 3, 2nd concession Thurlow; also lot number 31, 5th concession Thurlow; also lot number 5, 1st concession Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following lots in the village of Annwood, in the County of Hastings, viz:—138, 139, 140, on the North side of King street, lot number 142 in rear of lot number 138, lot number 141 in the rear of said lot 139, and broken lot in rear of 140, the said last three lots being on the South West of Heber street; also lot number 18 in the 2nd concession of Hungerford; also the rear halves of lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff C. H.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 14th March, 1857. 30-13w

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit.

JAMES J. FARLEY, Plaintiff, Q. B.
vs.
JOSEPH CANNIFF, JOHN CANNIFF the younger, JOSEPH BININGER, Defendants.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause to me directed, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville on Saturday the fourth day of July 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, viz:—All the right, title and equity of redemption and interest of the Defendants, or either of them, of, in, and to Village Lot number fifty-nine, on the East side of Centre street, according to a Plan made for Joseph Canniff, bearing date December 1853, made by J. W. Nash, D. P. L. S., of part of lot number five and six, in the third concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff C. H.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, March 27th, 1857. 32

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

County of Hastings, To Wit.

DONALD CAMPBELL, Plaintiff, B. R.
vs.
CHARLOTTE POTTS, Defendant.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause to me directed, I have seized and taken the following land and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the fifteenth day of August 1857, at 12 o'clock noon, viz:—The North half of Lot number 24, in the Ninth concession of Sidney and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres, patented Robert Potts May 22nd, 1854.

Also, Village Lot containing three-tenths of an acre, being composed of a part of the South-East corner of Lot Number 13, in the first concession of the Township of Rawdon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff C. H.
per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, May 7th, 1857. 38

STIRLING GRIST AND FLOURING MILLS.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully inform his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has enlarged his Mills, and has added to them a large amount of new machinery of the latest improvement, and also a steam engine capable of grinding from

Six to Eight Hundred Bushels of Wheat Daily,

thereby rendering the above establishment equal to any in Canada.

People from all parts of the country can depend at all times on getting their grists of Wheat or other grain, no matter how large, so as to

RETURN HOME THE SAME DAY.

Having STEAM and WATER POWER, the Subscriber, will for the future be enabled to do business upon a

MUCH LARGER SCALE

than heretofore; and would beg to return his sincere thanks to the public generally, for their liberal support during the past ten years, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage accorded so liberally on him.

HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR
WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, PEAS and OATS,
AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

WILLIAM BAKER.

Stirling, April 2nd, 1857. 33

J. & J. BOOTH.

1857. SPRING GOODS! 1857.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just received per RAILWAY, A CHOICE

ASSORTMENT OF NEWLY IMPORTED SPRING GOODS,

suitable for the *MERCHANT TAILORING* Department of their Trade, which they are now prepared to **Make up to Order**, or to *SELL in the CLOTH*, as may be required. Those who wish to purchase Cloths in the *Material or Garment*, will find an *extensive assortment to select from.* They have also on hand a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

consisting of *Business and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests*, in great variety of material, *suitable for the Spring Trade.*

TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

Who require to keep READY-MADE CLOTHING, they can offer an *advantage*, as their *stock is larger than heretofore*, and *adapted in sizes and material to suit this Market.* ☞ A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade.

☞ They have also on hand a great variety of *Hats, Caps, Shirt Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Neckties, Umbrellas, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Carpet Bags, &c.*

J. & J. BOOTH.

Belleville, Front Street, next door to Messrs. Holton & Co.

March 16th, 1857. (30)

SLOAT & SHEPARD'S GREAT NORTHERN CIRCUS



AUGMENTED AND IMPROVED! and composed of

ALL NOVEL FEATURES,

entirely dissimilar in character, and vastly superior to any Establishment now travelling.

Manager and Director, J. G. Sloat

The great mass of sterling beauties offered in this Circus precludes the possibility of our giving a detailed description of the

Performers or Performances.

The large posters, illustrated papers, pictorial bills, etc., furnishing all the necessary particulars. A brief

ENUMERATION OF THE STARS

will satisfy the public of the

Paramount Excellence

OF THE

GREAT NORTHERN CIRCUS.

In each and every Entertainment the public will have an opportunity of seeing

THE SHERWOOD FAMILY

Consisting of

Mad'lle Virginia Sherwood,

the Peerless and Dashing Equestrienne.

MAD'LLE IDA,

the beautiful, fascinating and precocious little Fairy.

MAST. CHARLES,

The intrepid Principal Rider,—and the justly celebrated

CHARLES SHERWOOD

who as Pete Jenkins, the Amateur Equestrian, is justly celebrated in all the principal cities in the Union. The Distinguishing Novelty is

EPH. HORN

the first and only Ethiopian Clown in the World, whose rich gems of genius and humor have made him a BLACK STAR, brilliant as anthracite coal, and popular from Maine to New Orleans. Purely original in all he says and does—Eph Horn stands alone and unapproachable amongst all the delineators of Ethiopian character.

MESSRS. KING & LA RUE,

as Acrobats, Gymnasts & Athletes, have also been secured, and will present among other features, the TRIPLE TRAPAZE on three horses, also, the difficult feat of the ELASTIQUE PASSES and FLYING ONE. Mr King will effect his Triumphs of the Trampoline, in the execution of which he will accomplish his Flying Leaps over FILES OF MEN AND DROVES OF HORSES.

TWO ENGLISH CLOWNS

are identified with this Institution. One the great Jester

BOB WILLIAMS

formerly of Cooke's London Amphitheatre, will in addition to his rare whimsicalities, perform a National Overture on a Penny Trumpet,—whilst the other

FRED. WILSON,

of Provincial celebrity will sing, tumble and achieve great things, including the YORKSHIRE CLOG DANCE.

MR. LA RUE,

will ride his TERRIFIC HURDLE LEAPING Act

Masters Henry and Ferdinand,

will contribute their Classic Poses,—whilst a Triple organization of Leapers, Vaulters, Tumblers, Voltigeurs, Riders, Dancers, &c., will be daily offered in Pleasing and Graceful Animations.

The whole concluding with a Laughable

PANTOMIMIC SPECTACLE,

in which the Comic force of the Company will be properly presented.

☞ Bear in mind, that a GRAND PARADE of all the Horses, Ponies, & Trained Animals, will be made in Town, on the morning of the Exhibition day. This Cavalcade will be preceded by the BAND CHARIOT, containing the WASHINGTON BRASS BAND. This outside demonstration is not given for ostentatious display, but to develope to the public the vast Solidity and Strength of the Great Northern Circus.

Will exhibit at Belleville, on Thursday, June 18th. Doors open at 2 & 7 o'clock P. M. Admission to Box 50 cts, Pit 25 cts, Children under 9 years of age to Box 25 cts. Performance to commence half an hour after opening. Will also exhibit at Trenton, on Wednesday June 17th.

J. BURGES, *Agent.*

Belleville, June 2nd. 1857.

STIRLING WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE Undersigned having leased for a term of years the

NEW STONE BUILDING,

lately erected by Mr. William Baker, would most respectfully acquaint the public generally, that the above establishment will be in full operation by the middle of MAY next, when they will be prepared to do any amount of

Carding, Fulling, Cloth Dressing

&c., with despatch, and

UPON REASONABLE TERMS.

The undersigned flatter themselves that with strict attention to their business, they will be enabled to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. The Machinery in this establishment is all new, and of the latest improved plans.

None but the best of workmen will be employed.

There is WATER and STEAM POWER attached, so as to be able to do business at

ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR,

which gives this establishment a decided advantage over all others of the kind in the County of Hastings.

☞ The highest price in CASH will be at all times paid for WOOL.

The Subscribers also beg to state that they will continue the business of

SASH and BLIND Manufacturing,

and will constantly keep in operation Planing Machines and Turning Lathes. They are now prepared to furnish to order any quantity of Sash, Blinds, Panel Doors, &c., &c., at the shortest notice, of such a quality and upon such terms as cannot be surpassed in the Province. Flooring dressed to order, and all description of Mouldings constantly kept on hand for sale. The public will do well by giving us a call before going elsewhere.

J. MERRIMAN & Co.

Stirling, April 2nd, 1857. 34

Bakery and Feed Store,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE, FRONT ST.

THE undersigned having opened a new Flour and Feed Store, in the premises lately occupied by James Fleming, begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville that he will at all times be willing to supply them with Bread, Flour and all kinds of coarse grain, at as liberal rates for cash, as any other establishment in town; his terms being strictly CASH, all articles will be placed at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURE.

He will also keep constantly on hand an assortment of CONFECTIONARY, which will be sold either by Wholesale or Retail, at prices to defy competition.

CASH PAID FOR
PEAS, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, Lard, &c.

GEORGE MOTLEY.

Belleville, March 16th, 1857. 31 3m

EXPRESS DAILY LINE.

PICTON, BELLEVILLE, &c.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

1857. 1857.

"BAY OF QUINTE."

F. A. CARRELL, MASTER.

LEAVES (Sundays excepted,) Belleville for Kingston, Picton, and intermediate ports, every Morning at SEVEN o'clock, Grand Trunk Railroad time.

RETURNING,

Leaves Kingston every Afternoon at half-past THREE o'clock.

Connects at Kingston with the Grand Trunk East and West Express Trains; the Rome and Watertown Railroad; the Lake and River Royal Mail Line; and the American, Cape Vincent and Rideau Steamers.

☞ Cabs and Omnibusses in waiting to convey Passengers to and from the Cars, Steamboats and Hotels.

The Bay of Quinte, generally known as the Garden of Canada, ranks in scenery amongst the most beautiful in America, and is a favorite resort of the tourist and invalid.

The above swift and elegant Steamer has been built expressly for the route after which she has been named.

Passengers from Belleville, should they so desire, will be permitted to sleep on board prior to the morning of departure.

☞ Berths and State Rooms Free.

Kingston, May 1st, 1857. 39

Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.

THROUGH FREIGHT & PASSAGE BOAT.

THE STEAMER

1857. 1857.

"ST. HELEN,"

C. B. CRYSLER, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular Weekly Trips from the Head of the Bay and Belleville to Montreal, as follows, namely:—

—DOWNWARD—

WILL LEAVE

Trenton	every Monday	at 7	o'clock,	A. M.
Belleville	do	at 12	"	noon.
Kingston	do	at 9	"	P. M.

for Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday evening.

—UPWARD—

WILL LEAVE

Montreal every Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Kingston every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.

for Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton on Saturday evening.

The ST. HELEN has an Upper Cabin, and excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Pretty, Belleville; J. A. Glassford, Montreal; or the Captain on board.

Kingston, April, 1857. 38

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office, June 1st, 1857.

Adams Moses 2	Kiney Wm
Ashley Miss Margaret	Lyon N H
Arnott Wm	Lormier Andrew
Adams Charles 2	Leavens C
Adams Mrs W E	Lemons John
Adams W L	Leavens Mrs Margaret
Bell Peter	Lit S J
B—k Mrs Sarah	Larkin Michael
Bergner Frederick	Martin Wm
Baker Abraham	Mallory Asail B
Bles Wm	Maher Malick
Brace Mrs Robert	Martin James
Boyce Miss Caroline	Mitchell Daniel
Black John	Maybee John
Bird Mary 2	Munro George Senr
Bender Catharine	Milne James Senr
Beagle Almira	Minney Sidney
Bell James	Mills Peter
Brown Catherine	Moore J P 2
Caverly Daniel	McCormick Francis
Carr Wm	McGrath John
Cahill Patrick	McGinley
Carscallen M	McInnes Malcom
Campbell Richard	McKay Daniel
Carscallen Luke	McMullen V D
Conlan Bartholomew	Nutter Benjamin 2
Clapp David	Nolan James
Chalmers Captain	Nefin Darby
Cooper J W	O'Leary John
Coulter John	Oliver Elias
Coil Thomas	Orkey Miss Mary
Curry James	O'Gara John
Crisler Mrs W	O'Connor Catherine
Cross Thomas	Peterson N H
Dake W H 3	Parkins Thomas
Daniel Joseph	Purdy Miss Mary
Dayhino Godfrey	Patin Henry M
Demora Ama	Parmer Benjamin
Desmond John	Ruttan Thomas
Daffry Jacob	Roblin George C
Donley Peter	Robinson Miss Ann
Daugan James	Robbins Wm
Eckele Charles	Richardson James
Eggleton Edward or Catherine	Riley James
	Reynolds Geo G
Eggleton David	Ray Alex
Finn Miss Mary	Satchell John
Fairman Hugh	Spry Jonathan
Foose Edward 3	Smith W
Fish Henry	Smith Mrs
Gilbert A	Smith Amos W
Gay Wm	Smeaton Edward
Gouldthread A L	Smith P
Goldsmith Gilbert	Smith George
Gordon James	Sherlies Peter
Hannah Joseph	Shannon
Hayes Denis	Tichner Jonathan B
Halsted Samuel J	Thrasher Edward
Hamilton Miss Harriet	Thompson Elizabeth A
Hainen Miss Phœbe	Thompson Alexander
Hall J A	Thayer Mrs James
Hellforty Hugh	Talbot Capt. J D
Hess James	Vanallan Thomas
Hawley Mrs Catherine	Vance Samuel
Howard Reuben	Vandervoort Wm
Honeyball R	Vandewaters John
Hill John	Welsh Wm
Hunt Edward	West Thos 4
Hughes Mrs Elizabeth	Weed Priestly
Jamison Mrs	Weed Montfort
Imond James	Welsh Catherine
Johnston Charles	Woodly James
Johnston Mrs W R	Williams Bridget
Kirwin Wm	White Richard

FRENCH LETTERS.

Jas Marlow or Mother	Charles Durand
Leonare Payette	Jos'h Leopold Charron
Charles Snell	Charles Caron
Joseph Revais	Adolphus Bourgoin
Antoin Malocout	Jeremi Boudeaw
E Lamneuce	Robert Brounle
Jacque Lefebure	John Bernord
Louis Lacbapelle	Lewis Allis
Gideon Kinnell	Fabeau Lureau
Narciss Gervais	Ludwig Schulz

J. H. MEACHAM, *Postmaster.*

NEW TREATMENT.

BUFFALO

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis, Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secresy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE!

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

HAS DISCOVERED in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

FROM THE WORST SCROFULA DOWN TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases—both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rheum.

Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have already in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums nor haws about it, suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I knew the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old, and to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy-looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it had been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed, they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it; on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 129 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

E. W. Palmer, Wholesale Agent at Kingston, and for sale by Dr. Coleman, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville; C. Haight, Picton; John Edgar, Napanee; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton. 60

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:—

The south 75 acres of Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Thurlow.

ALSO,

Nine acres and a perch on Montreal and Charlotte Streets, being a portion of Wellington Murney's survey.

ALSO,

Five acres in the same survey, adjoining the allowance for road between Thurlow and Sidney in the town of Belleville.

ALSO,

228 feet on Coleman Street, between Easton's Mills, and the lower Bridge, running back to the River Moira.

ALSO,

231 feet lying to the east of Robert Coleman's lot, on the street leading to Bleeker's Mills.

ALSO,

A strip of land lying between William Street and Grand Trunk Railway.

ALSO,

Lot No. 18 in third concession and Lot No. 19 in fourth concession of Marmora, 20 acres of latter being improved, with dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

The north end of Lot No. 2 in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 50 acres, 20 acres improved with dwelling house thereon, with a never failing spring running through the lot.

For terms and particulars apply to

SHELDON HAWLEY, Trenton.

February, 28th, 1857. (29)

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1856.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, *Clerk of Steamer Clarion.*

Billous Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 15, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system, and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, C. G. Levesconte, Belleville; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton; and by all Druggists everywhere. Tuttle, Moses & Northrup, General Agents for Canada. 10

ALL HAIL!

Something for the Million!

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WE call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color and keep it from falling to extreme old age in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

For sale by R. Holden & Co. 4y

FRESH ARRIVALS!

FOR THE

SPRING OF 1857.

THE Subscriber is just opening out a large stock of

English Paper and Stationery

of superior quality, imported directly from the Old Country by himself, expressly for the Belleville Market, and having had considerable experience in such articles, he can confidently recommend the above as inferior to none ever offered before in Belleville.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

The subscriber has just received a variety of GEO. A. PRINCE & Co's, and CARHART & NEEDHAM'S **Celebrated Melodeons!**

These Instruments are pronounced by all who have ever seen them, to be superior in tone and finish, to any other Instrument of the kind manufactured. These Instruments will be SOLD AT THE

Manufacturers' Prices,

with the addition of Freight and Duty, thereby securing to purchasers as good a Melodeon, and at as low a price as if he were purchasing from the manufacturer himself.

☞ A large quantity of SHEET MUSIC constantly on hand.

JAS. HARRISON,
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Belleville, 1857. (11)

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A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin, as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases and Glandular Swellings.

Every species of interior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or ITCH) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application.—Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles the joints, and the glands.

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The effect of this unrivaled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

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In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvelous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the French and English armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval to Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
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Lumbago,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
Mercurial Erupt'n,	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all
Piles,	Sore Heads,	kinds.

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 224 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 2

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Dr. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

THE MOST VALUABLE

Spring and Summer Medicine in the World!!

TESTIMONY.

The following Letter shows in a remarkable manner what the FOREST WINE and PILLS are doing in every part of the Country. It was sent to my Agent in St. Thomas, C. W., who transmitted it to me. The writer of it is unknown to me and must be altogether disinterested except for the public good.

SOUTHWOLD, February 23rd, 1856.

MR. PARISH, ST. THOMAS.—As you are Agent for Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills, I feel it my duty to address you a few lines. My son Robert aged 20 years, was taken with Typhus Fever and Inflammation of the Lungs in February, 1855. He was then living seventy miles from me. I received a letter, saying, if I wanted to see him alive, I must come immediately. I saddled my horse at once, rode down, and found my son so bad, he could not rise out of bed. I desired to bring him home, but the doctor said it would be death to remove him. After leaving him nine weeks in this wretched condition, I succeeded in bringing him home a mere skeleton. I directly procured the services of the best physician in these parts, who, after sounding him, pronounced his lungs badly diseased. He ordered Cod Liver Oil and Port Wine for my son, who took nine bottles without the least benefit, and during all this time he raised large quantities of noxious matter daily, with occasional spitting of blood. He became so weak that he could neither dress nor undress, and all who saw him, said "it was no use to doctor, as he would not recover." I saw advertized some wonderful remedies for consumption, which I procured, but it failed to do him any good. "Ah," said my neighbors, "its no use, he can't be cured; he will die in the fall." A friend of mine, however, recommended your Forest Wine and Pills. Without delay I hastened to your store, and procured a bottle of the Forest Wine, and a box of the Forest Pills, and gave him some that night, and, to use his own words, he says: "Father, I think this medicine will do me good; I felt it glow so all about my stomach." The next morning he ate more breakfast than he had at any time since first taken ill, and from that time he began to get well very fast. With the Pills and eight bottles of the Wine, he was perfectly cured. He has now been at work for more than a month, and is hearty and well.

Since I have seen the good effects of your Forest Remedies on my son, I have recommended them to different people, and I know of three ladies who have taken them for Nervous Debility, with the happiest results.

I take the liberty of sending you these few lines, hoping you will make the case of my son known, that others afflicted, may know what will cure them. EDWARD LEECH.

We, the undersigned, know the foregoing statement to be true.

ROBERT LEECH,
ISAAC WALTER,
GEORGE HICKS,
JUDE ALLEN.

The Forest Wine and Pills are Sovereign Remedies for all the following complaints, and it should be understood that it is the medical influence of both Remedies acting together in the blood which exert the wonderful effects in the cure of obstinate diseases. Although the Pills alone are a never-failing Remedy in all such cases as require only purgatives, yet in Chronic diseases both the Wine and Pills are absolutely necessary.

The FOREST WINE and PILLS are warranted to cure the most severe Colds, Coughs, and pain in the Breast, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism and Gout. The Wine and Pills cure the Fever Ague, for which complaint they have acquired a high reputation. Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum Sore Eyes and every kind of Humor, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Debility, Night Sweats, and Weakly State of the Constitution. Bilious Disorders, Foul Stomach and Morbid condition of the Bowels, Headaches, Nervous Disorders and General Derangement of the System. Affections of the Bladder, Bronchitis, Bilious Colic, Bowel Complaints, Dropsy, Flatulency, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Bones, Scrofula, and all other complaints which arise from Impure Blood and disordered state of the system.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Forest Pills Twenty-five Cents per Box.

General Depot, No. 64 Walker Street, N. York.

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Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1857. NO. 44.

The Hastings Chronicle.

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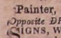
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ANSON B. ROSS, JOHN CANNIFF.
May 1st, 1857. 93

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BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c., FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, Oct. 27, 1855. 14

UNDERTAKER.
THOS. HARDY BEGS TO INFORM THE Inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generally, that he has purchased the Stock of Coffins, &c., belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers. The Hearse will be sent free of charge within the Corporation. Terms liberal.
Belleville Dec. 1855. 15

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold himself in readiness, on reasonable notice, to tune and repair Piano Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs, in Belleville and vicinity. Orders may be left at Harrison's or Duff's Book Stores, or at Coleman's Boarding House, on Front Street, near the upper bridge.
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SIGNS, Window Blinds, &c., painted with neatness and despatch. Glazing or Paper Hanging done on short notice. Furniture varnished or painted, or both, in the best style.
All orders left with Dr. Coleman will be punctually attended to.
Belleville, April 21, 1857. 35-6m

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THE Subscriber has during the past winter, greatly increased his facilities for doing a wholesale Paper & Stationery business. He will have in Stock, in a few days, nearly two hundred tons of Wrapping, Writing, and Printing Paper, Plain and Ornamental Stationery, &c. &c.
Having made all his foreign purchases in person previous to the recent advance in the price of paper in Britain, he is able to execute such orders as he may be favored with early, at a shade under the prices of last year.
Orders per post receive prompt attendtion.
JAMES CHALMERS.
N. B.—40 tons of Superior Roofing Felt for sale cheap. 35-6m

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25	2	3	3	1	19	8
30	2	9	4	2	5	2
35	2	16	7	2	11	10
40	3	5	6	3	0	0
45	3	17	3	3	10	9
50	4	13	0	4	5	3
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These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.
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☞ The undersigned continue to Insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, *Agents.*
Belleville, June, 1857. 20

HEADLEY'S MARBLEIZED GRANITE.
W. H. VANTASSEL,
AGENT for the sale of County Rights to manufacture HEADLEY'S new Building material in Canada East and West, and in New Brunswick. Patented March, 1856.
All communications addressed (post-paid) to W. H. VANTASSEL, Railroad House, Belleville, C. W., will receive immediate attention. 30

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, C. W.
THIS Establishment, erected in the most pleasant and prominent part of the City, is approaching completion, and when finished will combine all that skill and money can supply, to render it one of the most desirable Hotels yet constructed. The Hotel will be finished in a style unsurpassed in this country. The chambers are lighted by Gas, and each story is supplied with Bath Rooms and Water Closets.
The proprietor of this Establishment respectfully announces that the House will be OPEN on or before the 20th of MAY, for the accommodation of the public.
Permanent Boarders will be taken at reasonable rates.
Transient Guests, $2 00 per Day.
A. C. JOSLIN.
Toronto, April 29, 1857. 38

TIME FOR
18  **57.**

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
HAS just purchased for Cash a large assortment of **New Goods**, in his line, consisting of
GOLD AND SILVER, ENGLISH AND GENEVA PATENT LEVER AND CYLINDER WATCHES,
of every description, which he will Warrant to be of the best quality. Also a neat assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
consisting of WEDDING AND FANCY RINGS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, CHAINS, KEYS, SEALS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, THIMBLES, &c., which he will sell *Cheaper* than any other house in Belleville.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, repaired, cleaned and Warranted; and he challenges CANADA to produce better workmanship.
At his old stand, opposite Gillespie & Co.'s Store, Front Street.
WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watchmaker.
Belleville, Dec. 11th, 1856. (16)

Poet's Corner.

A Node to Spring.

BY AN INDIGNANT FARMER.

Well Spring, youv cum at last, hev you!
The poit sez youv bin a sittin in Old Winter's
Lap—now aint you ashamed of yourself!
I spose the old feller's been a bussin' you.
I should think he had from your breth
A bein so cold—but that's the way them
Old fellers hev a doin.

Well, as I was sain,
Youv cum at last with your "bamy
Breth" a blowin from the Northwes—
Westconstant or Newbrasky I spose,
Grate Kuntries for bam I rekin!

Now youv cum wen
Everybodi's feed, and things,
Hev all been fed out! Now look at
Our Kritters, will ye! See our Katel
On the lift, a hevin to be studdied by
Thur tails when they gets up a mornings!
Luk at our hossis wats all rejuced
To skilletons a weepin over a troft,
A hull troft full of kobs!
A hull troft full uv bitter rekeleekshuns!

Luk at them shepe a lien in
The fens korner a waitin for gras!
Yes! an they bin a waitin sum ov
Them for weex!—An ef they wasnt
Puld theyd a bin "shakin their lox
At yu and sed U duu it!" (That thur
Is from Hamlet, wun of Shakspr'r's plais)
As another poit sez—"Grass diffurd maks
The stumak ake"—so these shepe wil
Never open their ii onto gras agin—No!
Nur onto fodder!

Now luk at them hogs, as has bin
A follerin them Katel wat hev bin
Stuft on ha! See em will ye a creepin
Round az if theys tetched with Korns
Luk at thur eres will ye—bigur than
Enny cabbitch lefe!

See them shoats
A lenin onter the fens to squele!
Luk at them mity eres a "hangin pendit"
Onto sich littel hogs! See a hundrid
Gud shoats rejuiced down to a even
Korn baskit ful!
Yes, that thurs o' yer doins, U
Tardi loiterin Spring!—a hangin back
As youv bin a doin!

But now you cum!
We fele yer cheerin presenz wen we
Git round onto the south side ov the barn!
We here the hens a kaklin when theyve
Laid a eg! We see the horsradish
A startin up a long side the garding
Fens! The wimmen is a lukin into
The old teapot, arter garden sedes!
All these things make me think youv cum!

Ef so be Iv riled
Ye, Spring, a showin up ov yer short cummins;
Jes set it down to havin a poit's lisens.
[Tho I haint takin wun out yet, I'low tu.]

Highly Important from Sonora.

MASSACRE OF HENRY A. CRABB, R. A. WOODS AND SENATOR MCCOUN.—ANNIHILATION OF THE PARTY.—HORRIBLE SCENES.

From the St. Diego Herald of the 9th of May.

The expedition into Sonora, under the command of H. A. Crabb, has had a most disastrous end.

Late in March Crabb's party left Sonorita, Sonora, and marched to Cavorea, a small Mexican town near Point Lobos, and on the Gulf of California. The first intent was to have proceeded to Altar, but news of its partial fortification and susceptibility of a strong defence caused the diversion on Cavorea. On the morning of the first of April, the party of Americans entered the suburbs of the town. They were met by a body of Mexican troops, commanded by Bodriguez.

It is said that Bodriguez advanced to speak to Crabb, when the Americans opened fire and killed the Mexican Commander and several others. The Mexicans immediately retreated—some to the mountains, but the majority to the church, which had been placed in a state of defence, and had at the time Crabb entered the town a number of beeves roasting, whole, in front of it, to feed the Mexican troops.

It appears that here occurred Crabb's first and fatal mistake. Instead of at once charging and taking the church, which would have given him the town, he occupied several houses on the corner of the Plaza, in front of the church.

The Mexicans at first deserted the most of the town, but gradually being emboldened, returned and gradually hemmed the Americans in. Fighting continued eight days, with a loss to the Americans of twenty-five. The loss of the Mexicans is reported by themselves to be twenty-five, but it is supposed to have been much greater—as high as 200. On the eighth day an attempt was made by two of Crabb's men to blow up the church, by placing a keg of powder under the portico and firing it.—The devoted men who attempted this were both killed, and Crabb is said to have been wounded in superintending it. It is said an offer was made by Crabb to retire, if the Mexicans would allow it. He had refused to retire when the offer was made him, after the fighting had continued two days, and now the Mexicans, confident of his weakness and their triumph, refused. The Americans were gradually but surely caught in a snare, from which they saw no escape.

By breaking through the walls of the adjoining houses, the Mexicans forced Crabb and his men into the corner building which they repeatedly set on fire, but which the Americans as often extinguished. At last a Papago Indian shot into the roof of the main building, occupied by the unhappy filibusters, a lighted arrow. The flames caught the roof, and in a few moments the fire was dropping in great flakes upon the heads of the doomed men within. Worn out by constant fighting, exhausted with anxiety, famished by several days of starvation and thirst, and without ammunition, Henry A Crabb and fifty-eight men marched out of the burning house, with a white flag before them, laid down their arms and surrendered, it is supposed unconditionally. This was in the night or towards morning. They were immediately tied, their hands behind them, taken to a corral near the Alcade's office, where they were kept until morning, when they were taken out in squads of five and ten each, and shot.—In the first executions it was found that the calmness of the Americans decomposed the executioners, and they shot too high or too low, in many cases only wounding their victims. The backs of the fatal men were then turned to the troops, and then they succeeded in aiming with better effect.

McCoun, owing to his great stature, was saved this torture; a ball struck him full in the breast at the first fire, and he fell dead Crabb alone was reserved for a solitary death. He was taken to the Alcalde's office, questioned, allowed to write to his wife, and to have an interview with a Dr. Evans, a prisoner in the hands of the Mexicans, who had been in confinement some weeks on suspicion. The hour for his execution having arrived, he was led out, his hands stretched above his head and tied to a post in front of the building he had occupied, his face to the post, and his back to his executioners.

At the command "Fire," at least one hundred balls were fired into his body, and all that was mortal of Henry A. Crabb, hung dead, swinging by his tied hands.—A Mexican stepped forward, and, with a large knife, severed his head from his body, the warm blood spirting half way across the street. The head was placed on a table in front, or in the office of the Juez, exposed to the jeers of the populace. It was afterwards placed in a jar of mescel for preservation.

Two of the Ainses, brothers-in-law of Crabb, are said to be killed, and also Rasey Biven. My informant, an intelligent man and an eye-witness of these horrors, says Crabb died as a gentleman should, as quietly and calmly as if he were going to a pleasant home.

Four men, sick, had been left at Sonorita by Crabb. They occupied the house owned by E. E. Dunbar, Esq., on the American side of the line. On the 18th of April, at night, a party of 25 Mexicans came up from San Juan, went to Dunbar's house, took these poor sick men out of the bed, tied them, and at dawn of day carried them to the foot of the hill, shot them like dogs on American soil, and left them to rot. A party of Papago Indians, more merciful, buried them, and four solitary mounds now appeal, lone witnesses of a beastly crime, to the American Government for revenge. Will such an appeal go unheard?

Mr. Dunbar just escaped massacre, having left Sonorita on the afternoon previous.—The Mexicans were furious at his escape, although he had nothing to do with the party except offer shelter on American soil, to four sick men in his own house.

A party of about 30 recruits, under Captain Grant Orey, started from Tucson to join Crabb at Cavorea. When within 15 miles of the latter place they were attacked by about 200 Mexicans. Capt. Orey retreated fighting, and gained the American line with a loss of only four killed. The Mexican loss was about 40. Capt. Orey deserves great credit for his skill. At every watering-place the Mexicans attempted to check him and subdue him by thirst, but he routed them on every occasion.

The last eight miles was a continued running fight, and the 4th man was killed just at the line. Another party, of the same strength, which lett Tubac, has not yet been heard of It is believed if Gant Orey had been with Crabb a different result might have been anticipated. All was bad management, want of experience, and a clear rushing upon a deadly fate.

Crabb entered Cavorea, with 84 men.—All these were killed except the youngest, said to have been spared by the Mexican Commander, Garcia. The name of the survivor is unknown, but he is said to be a boy of sixteen or seventeen years of age. Majors Bob Wood and Tozer are safe. They were with Captain Orey's party. Col. R. N. Wood, late Fillmore elector, is among the dead.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS OF CRABB'S MASSACRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—GREAT EXCITLMENT THERE.

[*From the Alta California.*]

The excitement throughout the State consequent on the reception of this news, has been intense, and a very general revenge seems to actuate the minds of the masses. The press of the State have almost unanimously condemned the course pursued by these Mexicans in invading American territory, and hurrying to an untimely and ignominious death, citizens of our country who had never set foot on their soil, or violated, in the slightest degree, the law of nations.

It is the universally received opinion here that our Government should demand immediate reparation for this outrageous and inexcusable act.

☞ Dr. Barker, of the Kingston *Whig*, has been travelling in the west, and has sent his paper a series of letters detailing his experiences. In his last, he says:—

"When at Toronto to-day, I did not go nigh any of the Big People. When a newspaper man is in opposition to the Government, that's the time that Ministers are civil:—when he supports them, they think the two-penny half-penny advertising patronage they bestow fully compensates for the want of personal attention. Let this Seat of Government Question be once finally determined, and I'll guarantee that Ministers will again be civil to the Editor of the *British Whig!* Resist a man in power, and he respects you; fawn upon him, and he kicks you."

☞ The Northern *Independent* says: Rev. Mr. Caughey is to re-visit England in July next. The old line Wesleyans are in quite a stew, because he has indicated his willingness to labor in the chapels of English Wesleyan Reformers, as well as those of the British Conference.—What a pity, if he should be the means of promoting a revival that was not altogether official.

Should Young Men Smoke.

Whatever collateral objections may be urged against smoking, such as the usual—we do not say necessary—accompaniment of alcoholic stimuli, the habit of resorting to cigar shops, divans, &c., apply with double, fearful force, to youthful smoking. We do not at all overstate the case when we say that hundreds of foolish boys owe their temporal ruin to habits and associations acquired in the course of their apprenticeship by smoking. The younger the smoker, the more danger is he in of suffering from these deteriorating influences. The powerful depressant requires the counteracting influence, in youth, of the powerful excitant. The influence of immoral associations to, and opportunities of, vice which surround the youthful devotee of tobacco, are hardly to be resisted by the feeble will, the plastic temper, and the warm passions of juvenescence. To the young man, and more especially to the student of medicine, in whom we are peculiarly interested, we would say:—"Shun the habit of smoking as you wold shun self-destruction. As you value your physical and moral well-being, avoid a habit which you can offer no advantage to compare with the dangers you incur by using it. The bright hopefulness of youth, its undaunted aspirations, and its ardent impulses, require no halo of smoke through which to look forward upon the approaching struggle of life. Your manner of living must be bad indeed if you require anything further than sleep, exercise and diet to fit you for your duties as students. Your minds must be emasculated, indeed, and arrant cowards must you be, totally unfit for the stern realities of what is to come, if you cannot face your present few and comparatively small anxieties, without having recourse to the daily use of narcotics."—We speak from a large experience of many medical students when we say that the intemperate smoker is the intemperate indulger, as a generaal rule, in all that partakes of the nature of sensual gratification. It matters not that many may and do pass through the ordeal unscathed. Vast numbers do not. Listless minds and languid bodies, slakeless thirst and shaking hands, delirium tremens, madness, and death, we have distinctly and clearly seen to follow the unhallowed indulgence in youths who began their studies with bright promises of success, with fair characters and honest purposes. It is not open to impressible and wavering youth to say, thus far will I go and no further. To commence the downward course is too easy—to retrace the false step is too difficult; the risk is too great, the advantage too infinitely small, the interests too important, to allow the student once to begin. It is no sign of manliness to toy with danger, and sport on the brink of the precipice. The impulse which may plunge the unreflecting boy into an abyss of ruin may come, he knows not when nor with how great a force—let him prove his strength by avoiding, not by courting, danger.—*Lancet.*

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The thirty fourth Annual Session of the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, which was held in Toronto, closed on the 13th inst. A very large number of Ministers—about 240—was in attendance. The Rev. James Spencer, who was at a later period of the Session re-elected Editor of the *Christian Guardian* for the ensuing year, was also elected Secretary of the Conference. The English Wesleyan Conference was represented by the Rev. Joseph Stinson, D. D. who, it is understood, intends to make Canada his home. He will be quite an acquisition to the administrative department, as well as the pulpit of the Canadian Conference.—The Rev. Drs. Evans and Knight ably represented the Wesleyan Body in the Eastern provinces. Dr. Evans also returns to Western Canada, where he will again take his place among his ministerial brethren.

After several years of joint servive, the Rev's. Enoch Wood and John Ryerson resigned their positions as President and Co-Delegate of the Canada Conference: their brethren however, very cordially and unanimously re-nominated them for Election by the parent body in England—a movement that cannot fail to perpetuate the best interests of Methodism in this country.

There were 37 candidates for the Christian Ministry received on probation; and there were 17 probationers received into the full work of the Ministry, and ordained. Between two and three thousand persons have been added to the membership of the Wesleyan Church during the past year; and a very gratifying improvement in all the connexional funds has taken place. A considerable number of new churches have been erected during the year. The important subject of a division of the Canada Conference was seriously, though briefly, discussed; and the period is not far distant when such a proceeding will necessarily take place.

A resolution, from an important Circuit, on what was considered a grave departure from the constitution of branch Bible societies, whereby they sell and distribute Bibles with the Scotch Metrical Version of the Psalms and paraphrases, was submitted to the Conference,—the matter may lead to the severance of the Wesleyan denomination from the operations of the Upper Canada Bible Society.

The Rev. John Ryerson succeeds Rev. Mr. Rice in the Treasurership and Governorship of Victoria College. Mr. Ryerson brings with him to his onerous duties, known abilities as a financier, and long and honorable connexional standing. Two general Agents, Rev's. L. Warner and W. H. Poole, have been appointed to promote the interests of Victoria College. They will, doubtless, travel through the entire Province of Canada, in the prosecution of their work.—*Star.*

LOVE DIALOGUE ON GATESHEAD FELL.—Will thee have an apple, hinny?—Noou? Will thee hev an orange?—Noou! Will thee hev a kiss?—Hoot lad, thoo myeks me laff when aw'm hardly yebble.—*Gateshead Obs.*

☞ The people of Oswego are in a state of great excitement, caused by the discovery of large numbers of pearls in muscle shells. One fourth of the male population of the city are said to be out every day, armed with hoes, rakes &c., perambulating the country, and fishing with commendable dilligence after the clams.

A Wonderful Preservation.

The following very interesting story is taken from a Devonshire (England) paper:

Dudleigh Salterton has been the scene of a most thrilling accident. Six little children, on Wednesday morning, got into a boat on the beach, and a mischievous boy shoved it off. The boat drifted away to sea before the children were missed. Terrible was the agony of the mothers when they knew it. A number of men went off in all directions; every boat was on the look-out till far into the night. Daylight returned, and still there was no tidings of the helpless children; the day wore away, and still nothing was heard about them—they were lost either in the expanse of the wide ocean, or buried within its inestimable depths. A Plymouth fisherman, fishing early next morning, saw something floating in the distance; he bore down to it, and discovered it to be a boat, and in the bottom the six children, all cuddled in like a nest of birds fast asleep, GOD having mercifully given them that blessed solace after a day of terror and despair. He took them aboard, feasted them with bread and cheese, and gladdened their despairing little hearts with a promise to take them home. Between three and four in the afternoon the fisherman was seen in the offing with the boat astern. All eyes were turned towards him; the best spy-glass in the town was rubbed again and again, and at last they fairly made out that it was the identical boat. The news flew through the town—the mothers came frantic to the beach, for there were no children discerned in the boat; none to be seen in the sloop. Intense was the agony of suspense, and all alike shared it with the parent. At last the boat came in, and the word went round, "They are all safe," and many stout-hearted men burst into tears, women shrieked with joy, and became almost frantic with their insupportable happiness. It was, indeed, a memorable day; and a prayer, eloquent for its rough sincerity, was offered up to the Almighty God, who, in his infinite mercy, had spared those innocent children from the perils and terrors of the sea during that fearful night. Five of these children were under five years of age, the sixth was but nine years old.

PURE AIR.—Whatever renders the air impure tends to originate consumption. Whatever makes the air impure makes the blood impure. It is the air we breathe which purifies the blood. And as, if the water we use to wash our clothing is dirty, it is impossible to wash the clothing clean, so if the air we breathe is impure, it is impossible for us to abstract the impurities from the blood.

What then are some of the more prominent things which render the air impure? It is the nature of still water to become impure. It is the nature of still air to become impure. Air in motion, drafts of air, are self purifiers. Thus it is that the air of a close room becomes impure inevitably. Thus it is that close rooms bring consumption to countless thousands. Hence all rooms should be so constructed as to have a constant draft of air passing through them.—The neglect of it murders myriads. A man of ordinary size renders a hogshead of air unfit for breathing, consumes its blood-purifying quality every hour so perfectly, that if a man could re-breathe a full breath of his own, the next instant after its expiration without any intermixture with the outer air, he would be instantly suffocated. Hence sleeping in close rooms, even though alone, or sitting for a very short time in a crowded vehicle or among a large assembly, is perfectly corrupting to the blood. Close bedrooms make the graves of multitudes.—*Hall's Hand-book of Commerce.*

ABOUT CATTLE.—Inordinate greed for gain defeats its own object. Since wheat has ruled so high in the market, farmers have directed their attention too exclusively to its culture. They have been warned again and again of the necessary consequences, but they have not listened to the advice which the press has tendered to them. They have neglected their pastures, or broken them up. They have left off, to a considerable extent, the cultivation of oats, and the crop of this grain and that of hay, having been unusually small last season, there is nothing now for cattle to eat. Hay at $30 per ton, can only be used in cities.—Oats there are none to spare, beyond what are wanted for seed. So the cattle have to be turned into the woods, where they are now dying in numbers from sheer starvation. Like the horse in the story, which unfortunately died just as it had begun to relish shavings through green glass blinders, the cattle of the careless farmer are now dying just when, by experience, they have learned to live upon air and water alone. Fortunately vegetation will soon sprout, although the spring is very late; yet not before hundreds of beasts will have fallen victims. The lesson is a severe one.—Experience is a hard schoolmistress, but there are those who will learn from no other.—*Spectator.*

HOOPS DENOUNCED IN THE BIBLE.—We commend the following extract from Isaiah III—18, to the attention of our lady readers: "In that day the Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their combs, and their round tires like the moon."

A SHOT BETWEEN WIND AND WATER.—A windy M. P., in a tedious oration, stopped to imbibe a glass of water. "I rise," said Sheridan, "to a point of order." Everybody stared, in wonder what the point of order was.—"What is it?" said the Speaker. "I think sir," said Sheridan, "It is out of order for a windmill to go by water."

☞ The Cincinnati *Sun* reports the fact of a fashionable lady and gentleman driving a spendid carriage to the steamboat landing, and left their baby in the vehicle until the driver had gone back to the stable, when, by accident he discovered it; and on taking it to the interesting parents, the mother kissed her child, and exclaimed—"Oh, my dear! I thought we had forgotten something—why in mercy didn't you think of it, Harry?"

Put one pound of saltpetre into a gallon of water, and keep it in a corked jug; two table spoonfuls for a pint of soap, soak, wash, and boil as usual. This bleaches the clothes beautifully, without injuring the fabric. It is particularly valuable for removing grass stains from the knees of the little boys' pantaloons.

PULPIT FOR THE THEATRE.—The two have at length joined hands. If a man will harden his face against it, he can be notorious. Who cared about "Rev. Dr. Bellows a Unitarian clergyman of New York," until he began to puff off the Theatre as a moral institution! The players presented a service of plate worth $1,000 and thanks. He was among the guests at the Dramatic Fund Festival, held at the Astor House on the evening of the 20th April. He responded to one of the regular toasts in a very pious and eloquent strain. It will take several Bellows to puff the Theatre into moral character.—*New Orleans Chris. Adv.*

The Adulteration of Liquors.

The following facts in relation to what we drink, have recently been presented to the public by Dr. Hiram Cox, chemical inspector of alcoholic liquors in Cincinnati. He says that during two years he has made 249 inspections of various kinds of liquors, and has found more than nine-tenths of them imitations, and a great portion of them poisonous concoctions. Of brandy he does not believe there is one gallon of pure in a hundred gallons, the imitations having corn whiskey for a basis, and various poisonous acids for the condiments.—Of wines, not a gallon in a thousand, purporting to be sherry, port, or sweet Malaga, is pure, but they are made of water, sulphuric acid, Guinea pepper, alum, horse-radish, and many of them without a single drop of alcoholic spirit. Dr. Cox warrants there are not ten gallons of genuine port wine in Cincinnati. In his inspection of whiskey, he has found only from 16 to 20 per cent. of alcoholic spirit, when it should have from 45 to 50, and some of it contains sulphuric acid enough in a quart to eat a hole through a man's stomach. As whiskey is now the favorite beverage, these facts are worth consideration. If about fifty of these adulterators could be caught and hung, it would be a blessing to the community.

PUBLIC OPINION IN BRANT.—We have recently had the best opportunity for ascertaining the state of public opinion in this County with reference to the present Government; and we do not hesitate to say that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the yeomanry of Brant look upon the present Government as the most corrupt and contemptible that ever controlled the destinies of Canada. It is regarded as a lying libel upon the country; and since the great swindling railroad transactions have been brought to light, their opinion of Parliament as a whole, is but little above that they entertain of the Ministry. If public opinion in the County of Brant be regarded as an index of public opinion throughout the country, the result of a general Election must be obvious.—Not one in ten of the present members of parliament could by any possibility be re-elected. —*Expositor.*

GREAT STORM ON SATURDAY.—Although the Comet did not make its appearance according to announcement, a violent storm raged on Saturday in several sections of Canada and the States. At Montreal and Quebec, there was a storm of thunder and lightning accompanied with heavy rain. In the latter city the flashes of lightning were intensely dazzling, and a house belonging to Mrs. Baker, in Berthelot-street, St. Lewis Suburb, was struck by the electric fluid, which, after having knocked down a part of the roof and chimney, killed a dog, near which two children happened to be, who however, escaped uninjured. In the neighborhood of Oswego, the storm raged with great fury. The *Times* of that city devotes a column to a narrative of its ravages, heading its article—"a terrible whirlwind—probable loss of life—buildings unroofed—trees upturned—immense loss of property," &c. A German teamster was struck by a falling tree, and was not expected to survive. The *Times* estimates the loss of property by the tornado at $25,000. The Utica *Herald* also tells of some ravages by the tornado in the vicinity of that city.—Some of the country people almost believed that the long talked of Comet had actually come to destroy the earth.

☞ A correspondent of the *Spectator*, writing from Cayuga, under date June 15th, says it is very doubtful whether the man now confined in the gaol there as the murderer of Nelles, is Townsend or not. A large number of persons have visited the prisoner, who were formerly well acquainted with him, "and not one of them said the man was Townsend—many said he was not." The prisoner will remain in gaol until the assizes in October next, when the trial will take place.

COUNTY-TOWN OF BRUCE.—An extra of the *Gazette* published yesterday, contains a proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, declaring the village of Walkertown to be the County-Town of the County of Bruce.—*Globe.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency the Governor General, and suite, with Lady Head and family, left Toronto yesterday morning by the early eastern train, *en route* for England.—This morning he would leave Montreal in one of Mr. Baby's boats for Sorel, where he will spend a day with General Eyre, who assumes the reins of Government during his absence.—On Saturday he will embark at Quebec on the *North American*, for England. General Eyre is not expected at the Seat of Government till the middle of next month.—*Ib.*

FLUNKEYISM AT HOTELS.—The petty flunkeyism which is exhibited at first class hotels is as amusing sometimes, as it is disagreeable and disgusting always. If General Brown, or Colonel Jones, or Captain Smith, stops at a hotel, the magic of his title has the effect to limber the backs of proprietors and waiters, and to decrease the amount of his bill wonderfully. But if plain John Simpson stops at the same house, he is placed in a 5th story room, and is charged more than the redoubtable dignitaries on the second flat.

An extensive oyster dealer, from New York, went to Washington during the past winter and put up at one of the flunkey hotels, of the flunkey city; being posted up regarding the power of a title, he registered his name, and added F. R. S. to it. The hotel people were very assiduous in their attentions to him, supposing that the gentleman was some foreign dignitary. When he called for his bill, it was made out at a much lower figure than usual, as they supposed his influence would direct others to the house. After it had been paid, and he was about taking his departure, the hotel proprietor asked some one who the distinguished F. R. S. was, and was told that he was an oyster dealer from New York. "Oyster dealer," exclaimed the astonished Boniface,—"what then do F. R. S. stand for?" "*Fried, Roasted and Stewed,*" was the cool rejoinder.

"Sedley," said Charles II., "look me out a man who can't be corrupted; I have sent three Treasurers to the north, and they have all turned out thieves." "Well, your Majesty, I will recommend Mivert." "Mivert, you dog," said Charles; "why, Mivert is a thief already." "Therefore he cannot be corrupted, your Majesty," said Sedley.

☞ Willis of the *Home Journal* alluding to the common custom at dinners, and other public occasions, of calling out the Press to speak, says:

Accustomed only to express himself at the points of his fingers, an editor is called on to speak at public meetings—as if it were the same thing to a pump to give out its water from nose or handle.

☞ The best bull we ever heard of was shown in Paddy's description of the animal of that name:—"This is the way you may know him. When you see a group of cows lying down in the field and one of 'em is standing—that's the bull."

The Late Remarkable Phenomena.

We are indebted to the Oswego *Times* for the appended synopsis of the storm which swept over the land with such disastrous effects and alarming accompaniments on Saturday the 13th inst., the day when, it was predicted, the Comet was to strike the earth. We have already alluded briefly to some of its freaks in Oswego County and Essex:

Our readers have no doubt been a good deal surprised at the accounts of the late phenomena occurring in different portions of the country on the same day, and called by some a whirlwind, and by others a conical mass of nebulous matter. The point is clearly established that, whatever agency wrought this wonderful destruction, it was something unusual and surpassing all our ideas of natural causes.

The Utica papers give some additional particulars of the singular visitation experienced in Deerfield and Schuyler. A young man engaged in making baskets in the barn which was the first building destroyed, was found some time after in convulsions. The barn appeared to be burst asunder, as if by an internal explosion. A woman and a girl, seeing the roaring cloud approach, ran to get outside its track, but were lifted off their feet and thrown across a fence, with bruises and torn dresses. An elderly man escaped by throwing himself upon his face on the ground, while an apple tree, ten feet from him, was torn out of the earth. Fragments of timber were thrown a great distance, and as before stated, one barn seems to have been carried away entirely, scarcely a fragment remaining, while another was crushed down upon its foundation, as if a mighty weight had fallen upon it. A smooth iron cylinder weighing 400 lbs. was taken up and carried 270 feet. Surely no wind that ever blew could do this, much less tear out fence-posts and take the bark off a tree without injuring the wood.—Strangest of all, there were no marks of heat about anything that came in contact with the mysterious agency, thus contradicting the idea that it was of an electrical nature.

At Schuyler Corners, the phenomenon was very intelligently and carefully observed by Dr. Mower. He, as well as others, saw it first nearly north of the Corners, but a *little* west, presenting the appearance of a huge cone, apex down, suspended by its base from the cloud, its lower point apparently 20 or 80 rods above the earth, and less than 40 rods from their position to a point directly under it. It passed on to the east, lengthening as it went. Having passed out of sight from an intervening house, he changed his position for a moment to gain a new view, and when he again saw it it had touched the earth. Its course was now attended with a huge cloud of dust, and he could no more see the apex of it. At one time it swelled out in the middle forming, as it were two cones base to base, the appices above and below, and a smaller and similar cone separated from it towards the south; this second phenomenon is traced by its progress upon the earth as noticed farther on. He says he saw it ten minutes, and it seemed to pass slowly along.

On this very same Saturday afternoon, as we learn from the Chicago Journal, a terrible tornado swept over a portion of Christian County in Southern Illinois.—Buildings were swept from their foundations and some of them carried into the air, others unroofed, and others torn into atoms. A number of new stores that had just been completed were scattered into fragments; the Presbyterian Church, a large frame building, was moved some six feet from its foundation; the Illinois Central Freight Depot was unroofed; a train of freight cars was blown from the track, and worse than all, five persons—a woman and four children—were killed by being struck by falling timbers, or carried into the air and thown upon the ground. Several other persons were more or less injured, some of whom may die from the effects of their injuries.

We thus have accounts of this freak of Nature occurring in four different localities on the same day, and very nearly the same hour—in Oswega, Oneida and Schenectady counties, and in Illinois. Doubtless the mails will continue to bring us other details of the violence of this new and mysterious power. Added to all this, we have a constant succession of storms, and during the entire month of June we have scarcely seen one day of sunshine. Is it not evident that there has been some extraordinary disturbance in the atmosphere from some inexplicable cause? If ever subject required the attention of scientific men, it seems to us this is a case in which they should exercise their largest powers. Perhaps they may give us a solution of the mystery on some rational and philosophical basis which will be acceptable to every mind. We are glad to notice that the facts connected with the phenomenon at Utica are to be collected and presented to the "Society for the Advancement of Science." Let the savans also include *all* these wonderful demonstrations which are taking place on our hitherto staid and well-behaved planet, and give us a solution of the mystery. By so doing they will accomplish much for the "advancement of science," but if they fail, ignorant mortals will delude themselves with the idea that the Comet has had a hand—or rather a tail—in this business.

THE GRAIN PROSPECT.—The cry of short crops, says the *Boston Journal*, which was set up a few weeks ago, is becoming exceedingly faint, as more favorable reports come crowding in from the grain-growing regions in all directions. Even from Illinois, where the cry was first started, and where a total failure of the wheat crop was predicted, intelligence is received giving quite a different color to the picture. The local press throughout the State, with few exceptions, speak of the grain prospects as most encouraging. A gentleman who has travelled quite extensively over the Western States, writes to the *Gazette*, that in his judgment, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, there will be a larger crop of wheat harvested the coming harvest than ever before. Similar advices are received from the South, and the present indications are that both the cereal and fruit crops of the country will be most abundant.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—Under the provisions of the new Civil Service Bill, the following appointments have been made:

To be Deputy Post Master General, William Henry Griffin Esq., late Secretary:—Accountant, Horatio Wickstead, Esq., late Inspector Kingston Division:—vice E. J. King, Esq., deceased:—Secretary, Edwin King, vice Griffin, promoted:—Inspector Kingston Division, Mich'l Sweetman, Esq., late Chief Clerk Toronto City Post Office, in the room of H. Wickstead, Esq., promoted.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE OF STRATFORD BEACON.

Parliament Closed—What the Members have done with themselves—The Session; is it demoralizing?—Cayley—How our Burdens are increased, and our Credit Ruined—Hard times in Toronto—Grand Trunk—Mr. Mendell to be displaced—Governor General, &c.

TORONTO, June 16th, 1857.

The Parliament is at length closed. The members have gone away, and the atmosphere of the city seems to be improved by their absence. A more knavish Parliament never assembled together. It was a session wholly barren of good for the Province. It is a session that will be long remembered in this Province, on account of the knavery and frauds connected with it, and also on account of the enormous burdens it added to the country. The session commenced on the 26th February and closed on the 10th June, and in that short period no less than FIVE MILLION OF POUNDS have been added to the public expenditure. When Cayley was Inspector General before, previous to 1847, he had, by his blundering and ignorant mismanagement of public affairs, reduced the Province to the very verge of bankruptcy. Business was then stagnant and money scarce. The people were disheartened, and gloom seemed to overspread the whole country. Cayley fortunately was put out of office, and a change for the better soon came. Prosperity gladdened the country—money became plentier, and everybody seemed to be happier. But 1857 finds him in office again, and the darkness and hardships of 1847 are fast coming back upon us, and who can say what the end shall be? Our condition as a people is far worse and more embarrassed than is generally supposed. Our credit is going down in England. Our people are unable to meet their engagements either at home or abroad. Business people, who a little while ago were considered solvent and wealthy, are now bankrupt loafing about the streets.—This is no imaginary picture. I could fortify my assertions by names if I felt so disposed.—And yet I fear we are only in the commencement of the panic. Here in Toronto one knows not whom to trust. The merchant that was in high standing and credit yesterday is an absconding debtor to-day. And thus we go.—What can you think of our affairs when the promissory notes of some of the very Ministers of State are hawked about the streets by agents or brokers, to be discounted at a shave of 4 per cent per month! While this is the case, there also is nothing doing in our shops; and what seems to add to our distress is, the number of men who are seeking employment. If we have to thank Cayley for our commercial embarrassments, we have to thank Vankoughnet for the hundreds of newly arrived emigrants who are going from door to door asking for employment—even anxious to be allowed to work for their board. Vankoughnet wished to make a show of doing something in his ill chosen office, and aided by "his man Friday," Hope, of the *Old Countryman*, he has induced hundreds of emigrants, clerks, book-keepers, dandies, lawyers, doctors, and even editors, to flock to our shores from England. But, now that they are here, how is it with them? They find all their hopes blasted, unable to get situations, all their money gone, and nearly reduced to a state of starvation. They complain bitterly of the deception that has been practised upon them. Such is the effect of one of the blundering acts of the Ministry. Such things will serve as a specimen of how they carry on the affairs of the country. The marvel is that the public will tolerate such men in office. They fleeced the country prosperous and progressing, while now the reverse is the case. Our burdens have been increased to an incredible amount, and our taxes and excise duties on everything have been about doubled. It is not quite unworthy of reflection that, to go back no farther, during the four years from 1853 to 1856, both inclusive, the cost of our government rose from £760,553 to no less than £1,509,452, and that the estimates for the coming year—and we know how the fact always exceeds the estimates—still show an advance of £20,647. There has been no increase of population within this period to justify any such profusion. The review of a few departments during the period of four years will be enough to show the way the money goes and has been going, and it is only by such a retrospect that any true conception of the progress of our finances can be arrived at. No one can look at any particular item and say whether the outlay was required at all, or if required, whether it was not extravagant; but it is not so difficult to judge whether anything has happened in four years to give our expenditures to the present point. Going over, then, some of the heads of accounts, I find that in the department immediately connected with the Governor General—the Private Secretary's—the expense rose from £1,034 to £1,665; in the Provincial Secretary's office, from £4,361 to £6,899; in the Provincial Registrar's Department, from £883 to £1,586; in the Receiver General's, from £2,510 to £4,151; in the Inspector General's, from £4,572 to £8,564, and so forth. There is, perhaps, about the Department of Public Works, something special which makes the increase of its charges greater than that of other Departments, but as it appears from the accounts the mere cost of the office has risen from £2,072 to £6,167. The Bureau of Agriculture was announced that it was to cost nothing, and at first it really seems to have cost only about £300 a year: but its pristine innocence was not of long continuance, and we see that the charge for 1856 was £1,827. What service it has rendered to the farmers, they know best; I certainly never could find them out. The Custom House expenses in 1856 were £77,983, or £47,605 more than in 1853, when they amounted only to £30,378. So on the Public Works, the cost rose in the same period more than 50 per cent, or from £41,486 to £63,000; in the Crown Lands Department, from £34,143 to £85,800. Lest it should seem that I am only exhibiting the extravagance and recklessness of the government, I must add that the Legislature has augmented in a still greater ratio. The charges for the Legislative Council in 1853 were 4,152*l*, in 1855, 18,287*l*, and those of the Legislative Assembly in 1853, 43,622*l*, and in 1855, 99,157*l*. Upon almost all the items of estimates just voted this year, there again is a larger addition to old prices, and there is every reason to why, instead of the careless passing of every grant laid before them, our legislators should resolve, that this extravagance has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

We have had several religious meetings here lately, but nothing thanspired at them worthy of notice.

I am in a position to inform you that the Grand Trunk Board of Directors have resolved to extend the line of Railroad to Sarnia, and rely on the chance of getting money for the work in England.

I believe Mr. Mendell is not giving satisfaction in the Custom House here, and the rumor is that he will soon be replaced in that situation by another man. Already there are applicants for the office. Some of them are good men.

Yours, &c.,
JUNIUS REDIVIVUS.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.—The government organ at Toronto announces, that the Hon. Col. Tache has been sworn Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the place of Mr. Cauchon, who recently vacated that post.—Judging from the well known tendencies of Col. Tache, the government could not have filled the vacant office in a more unsatisfactory manner. We venture to predict that the present appointment will prove a great failure, though there is a comfort in the thought that he will not occupy it for a very considerable length of time.—*Ayr Observer.*

☞ Many who suffer from Headache and Nervous Debility, are ignorant that the real cause in most instances, is a deranged state of the stomach and digestive functions. The Oxygenated Bitters are peculiarly adapted to the cure of these symptoms.

EDITORIAL DUTIES.—Somebody has remarked that an editor's duties, even in a case comparatively unimportant, are onerous and unthankful; those whom he praises, "love him less than their dinner," and those he finds fault with, "hate him worse than the devil."

Hudson's Bay Territory.

By late accounts from England it appears that Mr. Justice Draper has been undergoing an examination before a Committee of the House appointed for the purpose of making an investigation into the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In stating the claims of Canada in this matter before the Committee, Mr. Draper maintained that "Canada should have a free right to explore and survey the capabilities of the territory; to open roads by a system of free grants, which in a short time would attract population, and facilitate access to a country which at present is, comparatively inaccessible; and with power to lay out townships, and, as fast as they were laid out, those portions should form a part of Canada, from the boundaries of the Province, to the Rocky Mountains. If this Territory were thrown open, the people of Canada he thought, would go to the Saskatchewan, instead of going, as at present, to Minnesota. Some of the most valuable settlers in Canada, the Glengary Highlanders, were about to go to the United States—a step which they would not take, if they could go to this territory. He might add that the French had successfully carried on trade in these districts, which are now said to be impassible. They went up the Ottawa, and extended their posts into the Far West. He should propose that the territory east of the Rocky Mountains should be added to Canada. He believed that the Province would at once undertake the expense of survey and exploration. He could not say if the Red River Settlement was erected into a territory, as an appendage to Canada, whether the Provincial Legislature would incur any expense for that purpose, because, from the office he had the honor to hold, he was totally disconnected with politics."

The results of the investigations of the Committee have not yet transpired, and will be looked for with eager anxiety in Canada.—*Ayr Observer.*

A Good Thing well Applied.

The scientific discoverer and the scientific inventor are distinct and different characters. It is rarely that he who discovers a great principle applies it successfully and thoroughly.—Sometimes, however, this is the case. Professor Holloway was among the first to broach the theory that disease was the result of the introduction of morbid matter into the circulation. But of itself this theory, however true, was useless. It could not subserve any beneficial purpose to point out the locality of the bane unless the discoverer were provided with an antidote capable of reaching it. Professor Holloway came up to the good work doubly armed. He had not only traced the symptoms of disease to their genuine cause, but had, after long research and innumerable experiments, produced two remedies which would infallibly reach it. Time, which tries all things, has tested the value of those remedies. What has been the result? During the twenty years they have been before the world, thousands of medicines, hundreds of new systems of practice have been ushered into existence, enjoyed an ephemeral popularity, and passed into oblivion. Not so HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They stand first on the list of modern curatives. Their reputation is founded on a rock—the rock of truth—and cannot be shaken. Scarcely a year ago their inventor came to our shores unheralded. It is true that large quantities of his medicines were consumed in the United States, and that his skill, his enterprise, his success, were often referred to by the American press, but personally he was unknown to us, and the great system of agencies with which he had covered more than half the habitable globe had not yet been extended to this country. He came hither for the purpose of affording us new facilities for the procurement of his preparations, and the consequence has been an increase of one hundred per cent, in the demand for them within a few months. It appears, from the statement of all who have taken the Pills for indigestion, that their effect in cases of dyspepsia is almost beyond belief. As this complaint has with some truth been called the national disease of America, a specific that never fails is of course invaluable.

The public, on both sides of the Atlantic, has been so often victimised by medical charlatans during the last fifty years, that it received with something of distrust the first rumors of the efficacy of HOLLOWAY'S remedies. But every day furnished new proofs of the fact, and at last such was the overwhelming weight of evidence in their favor, that it became more absurd to doubt than to believe. They grew in celebrity, and the demand for them increased with a rapidity unexampled in the annals of medical science; nor has their fame or that of their inventor yet attained its culminating point. It never will reach that point, for culmination pre-supposes cessation of progress; and so long as humanity is subject to pain, fever, debility, injuries and death, Holloway's Pills and Ointment must continue to maintain their proud pre-eminence.—*N. Y. Nat. Pol. Gazette.*

FOURTH OF JULY.—Preparations are in progress in every part of the United States for the celebration of the national anniversary. Among other attractions for the Canucks at Ogdensburgh will be a parade by the "Frontier Terribles," a corps of two years' standing, whose fantastical, variform clothing and accoutrements on former occasions were the source of much amusement to Her Majesty's lieges, and the country bumpkins of St. Lawrence County.—The following we take from the *Boy's Weekly Journal*, which is, we presume, the legitimate organ of "The Terribles." After describing what they have done heretofore, it says:—

"This year their operations will be on a grander scale than anything ever before attempted. There will be a brigade instead of a battalion, consisting of advance guards, sappers and miners, the twistengrinder gurglewinders, artillery, infantry, military stores, Sutler's tent, medicine chest and grand wagon train. Brig. Gen. Von Hootinbunger will command in person, Major Bellowsthoven, Adj. MacSwitchemoff, Paymaster O'Swellingblinker, Quartermaster Poperor, Surgeon Psauyerlegoff, and Lieut. Mettonlugger, in addition to the officers present last year, will be in attendance this. They have already put out 800 large bills and 6,000 small ones, spreading them from the interior of Canada to the eastern bounds of New England. That there will be the greatest gathering ever here assembled, in Northern New York, on the coming Fourth of July, there is not a shadow of a doubt, and those who attend to see the Terribles had better come well hooped, and they may depend that if they live to be as old as Methuselah they will ha-ha whenever they think of what they saw in Ogdensburgh on the 4th of July, 1857. The first parade takes place at 6 A. M., the second at 4 P. M., when a field review will be gone through with, and end with an oration from the celebrated Professor Windengaser.

MASONIC.—After many years of strife there is at last a prospect of a union of the antagonistic Masonic bodies in New York State. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the Grand Mastership of Mordecai Myers, commenced its annual sessions on Tuesday last, and has continued its sessions daily. Among the subjects of interest that have been discussed and acted upon, were the "articles of union," as reported by the Committee of Conference. After a full and free discussion of them, they were unanimously accepted as the basis of a settlement of the unhappy difficulties that have existed in the Masonic fraternity since 1849.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

New Dry Goods Store—Geo. Ritchie & Co.
High Class Ladies' School—Mrs. Cleak.
Grammar School—Alexander Burdon.
Notice—James Jamison.
Hotel & Wharf Property for sale—J. Jamison.
Land wanted to Rent—Robert Read.
Valuable Property for Sale—Sarah Weaver.
Rawdon Account—J. M Ward.
Important Sale of Lands—M. Nulty.
Important to Everybody—A. T Parsons.
Postponement—P. Bennet.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

At the late Session of the Anglican Synod in Toronto, among the other important subjects which engaged the attention of that body, was the religious instruction of the country's youth. It is pleasing to find the Synod so deeply interested in a question of such vital importance. The mind, like the body, is plastic and impressible in youth, and capable of being moulded into almost any form, or guided into almost any direction. The impressions received in youth are more lasting and vivid; the lessons then inculcated are more deeply engraven in the memory; the prejudices then imbibed are profoundly interwoven with the thoughts, giving color and tone to our ideas through future life; the seed then sown finds an unencumbered virgin soil and grows luxuriantly, producing after its own kind, whether of virtue or vice, sixty and an hundred fold.

As a general rule people profess and believe the religion of their parents, without knowing or caring for any other reason for their belief. With the majority of mankind it is the mere accident of birth that they find themselves the willing members and adherents of the respective sects to which they belong, whether Catholics or Protestants, Methodists or Quakers, Presbyterians or Episcopalians, Tunkers or Mormons, Christian or Pagan. Each individual may deem himself independent in his mode of thought, and sincere in his investigation—if he investigates at all—but the fact remains the same, that most receive a bias and direction of mind in their early years, which unconsciously but omnipotently control the thoughts and actions of their future lives.

None better understand, and understanding avail themselves more thoroughly of this principle of our nature, than the Church of Rome. The first lispings of the child are employed in repeating the catechism; its ideality is first beguiled by the gorgeous pictures and artistic statues of its saints and martyrs, which beautify the interior of their churches; its marvellousness is first excited by the wonderful legends with which its tradition abounds; and its faith is first educated by being taught implicit obedience and reliance on the teachings and injunctions of an infallible ecclesiastical jurisdiction. When father and mother, brother and sister, relative and friend, priest and layman, are all solemnly bound to educate in this manner the "lambs of the flock" until they arrive at maturer age, is it to be wondered at that there are few secessions from the faith? The strongest Protestant would not be warranted in asserting that he would not have been as strong a Catholic, had he received this early training.

This shows the importance which attaches to early religious instruction. Some ecclesiastics of the Church of England comprehend this, and are desirous of securing all the advantages thereto belonging. This desire is as correct as it is wise, and every denomination should be similarly actuated. If each Church would see to the religious instruction of the children within the sphere of their influence, all would receive a religious training. But there may be a bad way to accomplish a good object, which when accomplished will not atone for the injury done, through the employment of pernicious means. "The end will not justify the means" in this instance, more than in any other. Here then we join issue with Rev. Mr. Townley and his coadjutors, where the means to be employed for securing religious education is the destruction of our system of common schools.

Mr. Townley and others of his school may be pleased to rail at our system of education as infidel and godless, and they may praise up the voluntary system of education as everything that is lovely and of good report; but they will signally fail to convince the people of Upper Canada that they are correct in their views. They may for their own purpose seek to decry our noble educational scheme as a failure, but those who know what common schools are *now* and what they were ten or fifteen years ago, will give very little credence to their statements. Whatever may be the faults of the present, they know that it is incomparably better than the past system, which is intended to be restored.

The merits of the whole question are confined within the limits of a nut-shell. Are our common schools more efficient and more widely diffused now than before the new system was in vogue? Unquestionably they are; there is no comparison. Does secular education tend to diminish crime and promote morality? Let the testimony of our jails and penitentiaries, the records of our police and criminal courts, answer. Four-fifths of all the vice and crime in the land are directly traceable to ignorance. 'Tis among the ignorant and unlearned that the vices of intemperance and idleness, with all their attendant crimes, flourish most luxuriantly. The mind must have some excitement, and when deprived of the healthy stimulus which the study of literature or science affords, it seeks that of a questionable and depraved character. Nothing can be more untrue than the assertion frequently reiterated by men of the Townley school, that a purely secular education is dangerous to morality and religion. To say so would be to say that science is opposed to virtue and religion; for if it be not opposed, how can it produce a deleterious effect upon the mind? None but skeptics of the most ultra kind are prepared to pronounce science inimical to the Christian religion.

It does not necessarily follow because the catechism is excluded from our schools, that the children attending them are neglected in their religious training. This is generally done at home or in the Sabbath school, and if there are some few who are deprived of these advantages, it is much better that they should have a secular training than none at all. For if denominational schools were established all would not attend, and many would grow up in ignorance and vice. Instead of remedying the evil complained of by Mr. Townley in the plan proposed, it would be greatly increased. Our schools would relapse at once into their former state of inanimate imbecility, and the clouds of ignorance soon cover the land, thick as Egyptian darkness. Let the advocates of denominational schools turn their attention to England, where they flourish in all their native vigor, and what are the facts presented? If there are vice and crime in Canada, there is a much larger proportion there; if there are infidelity and indifference in religious matters here, there are much more there. Empty schools and empty churches abound on every hand. Thousands and tens of thousands of children are growing up in the great metropolis of England in the basest ignorance and lowest depravity. Go to Rome and Italy, where the schools are exclusively denominational, where abstemious Friars and self-sacrificing Nuns instil their religious precepts into the youthful mind,—and what do we find? A population known for their high intelligence, their virtuous and moral character, their industrious habits and opulent circumstances? On the contrary, ferocious banditti infest the mountain passes, and besiege even the gates of the "eternal city." Lazzaroni throng their thoroughfares and lounge on the banks of their sunny waters. The arts languish, literature sleeps, and thrift and prosperity have departed. Such are the practical effects of the much vaunted denominational schools. Are secular schools a failure? a thousand times more of a failure are sectarian schools. And with such a relic of short-sighted bigotry is Mr. Townley going to supplant the noblest and best institution of our Province. The good sense of the Church which has the misfortune of his adherence, is the best guarantee against the success of his Puseyite schemes.

An argument of the most disingenuous and fallacious description is urged against the secular system, which it is necessary to notice.—It is said that in the neighboring States crime is on the increase; and because secular schools flourish there, it is concluded that they are the occasion. What are the facts? That very few of the children who are educated in the common schools become criminal, and that the vast majority of those who do so, belong to the immigrants or their offspring, who either have no training, or that of denominational schools. The same is the case in Canada, and we wonder how Messrs. Townley and Bruyere can have the assurance to urge anything so evidently preposterous. Let the change be made which these gentlemen desire, and their dominion of the public mind may soon become more potent, through the ignorance with which they have enshrouded it; but vice and crime will be increased, and virtue and intelligence diminished. Our Province will no longer give promise of future greatness, but its sun will set in gloom before it reaches the meridian of its glory.

The New Commissioner of Crown Lands.

This office, so unceremoniously vacated by Mr. Cauchon, who filled the same with so much credit to himself and with so much satisfaction to both parties and to the country, has at last been filled by our ingenious Ministry with one of their own members,—the indefatigable Colonel Tache. This appointment seems to be quite unsatisfactory on all hands. Not only do oppositionists object, but Ministerialists hold it in high disfavor. The *Leader* has "kicked over the traces" in a most capricious manner, and intimates that Sir Edmund Head was a *block head* for sanctioning such a blunder.—The Governor is to be sorely pitied. Such treatment if persisted in will effectually "turn" his *head*, and compel him to "go to grass," like Nebuchadnezzar of Biblical notoriety. We would advise him to retire into private life in "old England," where he may be free from those responsibilities of State which he is evidently so ill qualified to sustain.

The *Leader's* opposition arises from the fact that Mr. Spence did not receive the appointment. The opportunities for corrupt gains arising from the Postal department are not sufficiently great for men of Mr. Spence's or the *Leader's* ambition; but the Crown Lands office opens a field of the most capacious dimensions, where his immense abilities could have full scope for their exercise. Mr. Terrill was to have Mr. Spence's place; he is also sorely disappointed. There is therefore a nice little family quarrel, which of course will amount to nothing but the elimination of a large quantity of inocuous gas.

The *Pilot* defends the appointment, and takes the *Leader* to task for his opposition.—The *Pilot* says the Colonel is a man of integrity, which may account for the *Leader's* conduct,—as we would be much more inclined to esteem the act *good* which that journal opposes than that which it defends, if there were no other grounds upon which to base an opinion. There are, however, more important interests involved. The country will hardly be satisfied in seeing the Crown Lands in the hands of a man responsible to no constituency,—holding in his hands a double office,—and in one without a particle of experience. It speaks but poorly for the Ministry that they could find among their supporters no one man to whom they could trust this office, or rather no one whose election they could risk with the country.

The Brighton Flag again.

"Lampoons whose author strives in vain to throw His headless arrows from a nerveless bow."

Our Brighton cotemporary is again overtasking his wit, and racking his ingenuity in defending himself from the charge that he thought Brighton a more important place than Belleville. To this "soft imputation" he pleads "not guilty," and as he has been placed in the "box," we are bound to take his testimony.—Had he even believed in accordance with the imputation, it would have been quite pardonable, for it is no more natural for a person to have a blind affection for the place in which he resides, than it is for "every swan to think its own offspring the whitest." To this fond attachment we would have attributed our friend's erroneous opinions, more than to a desire to underrate the good qualities of his neighbors.

But our cotemporary has risen above this natural weakness, and acknowledges that Brighton *is* insignificant when compared to Belleville. For this confession we must award him unbounded credit. He does not, however make this admission without considerable quibbling, which somewhat detracts from what might otherwise be considered a candid avowal. He desires now to be understood as having said that Belleville was not of so much importance as *Toronto.* We understood him to refer to *Brighton*, but we suppose it was an error in his typography. We will take this explanation however, in the spirit it is given, as it is desirable not to disagree about trifles. We do not feel inclined to argue with our dear friend about the relative sizes of Belleville and Toronto. The latter place must bear the palm some time hence. It is not possible to calculate the effects of the mighty impetus which the Marmora Railway will have upon our town, —they will be seen hereafter. If it should increase our size beyond that of the "Queen City," we will not look down with contempt upon even such places as Brighton, so long as the people there behave themselves.

We suppose now that the *Chronicle* and the *Flag* understand each other quite well, and as he may have need to exercise his satiric power where it will be better understood and more keenly felt, perhaps it would be well for him not to carry the process of exhaustion too far, in this or any single instance.

PRESQ' ISLE AND MARMORA RAILWAY.—We clip the following interesting item from the "Votes and Proceedings," in the Assembly Tuesday, June 9.

Mr. James Ross introduced a Bill to incorporate the Presq' Isle and Marmora Railway Company; second reading on Friday next.

This it will be seen that the united efforts of Seymour and Brighton, in their railway zeal, have accomplished all that was expected to be accomplished during the latter weeks of the past Session of Parliament.—*Flag.*

The Bill of Mr. Ross was introduced on the 9th, and the House adjourned on the 10th!—This is what we call helping along the project amazingly. Our cotemporary must be laboring under a strange Railway infatuation to be in such ecstacies with such small favors.

NEW PUBLIC HALL.

We learn that our Town is at last about to have a splendid Hall, for Concerts and other amusements. This has been long wanted, and we are pleased to find the project about to be carried out. Mr. G. W. Lester is the projector, and will we suppose be the manager of the "Athenæum," (the name designed for the Hall.)

The upper part of Dr. E. H. Coleman's large stone building has been leased for the purpose. It is to be newly roofed, and 12 feet added to its height, thus forming a spacious and elegant room with an arched ceiling 23 feet high, the width 40 feet, and length 60 ft., accommodating 400 persons seated.

The decorations are to be got up by Mr. Morris, the talented painter attached to the Toronto Lyceum,—Mr. Nickinson, the proprietor, having very generously offered Mr. Lester every assistance in his power; and there is no doubt from Mr. L's acknowledged ability in conducting such establishments, the enterprise will be a source of emolument to him, and much gratification to the lovers of rational amusement.

SCHOOL MONIES.—The following is the apportionment to this County of the Legislative School grant for the present year:—

Belleville,	$574.40
Hungerford,	442.80
Huntingdon,	238.00
Madoc, Elevir and Tudor,	313.60
Marmora,	106.80
Rawdon,	474.80
Sidney,	475.60
Thurlow,	526.40
Tyendinaga,	765.20
Total,	$3917.60

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. Gemley delivered a very eloquent and highly interesting Lecture on the subject of Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, on Monday evening of the present week. The Sons' Hall, where the Lecture was delivered, was filled to overflowing with a delighted and intelligent audience, who had not forgotten their beloved pastor of former years. The Lecture was a spontaneous effort, and was only prepared during the day on which it was delivered; but it was none the less effective on that account.

Mr. Gemley, it is expected, will preach on Sabbath evening next, in the W. M. Church.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held in the Gaol of this town on Friday last, 19th inst., before Dr. Burdett, on the body of Henry Johnson, or, as he was more generally called, "the Doctor," who died from the effects of dissipation the night previous. Deceased came to this place a few weeks ago, and although evidently a confirmed inebriate, had, we understand, during a portion of his life, maintained a respectable position in society, being well educated. But becoming addicted to habits of intemperance, he ended his life at about 45 years of age in the County Gaol, where he had been committed for theft. The verdict of the Jury was that "he died from the excessive use of ardent spirits." The Jury, after rendering their verdict, also recorded the following Resolution:—

"*Resolved*,—That we as Jurors cannot too severely censure the present system of granting Licences, whereby one portion of our fellow citizens are allowed to administer to others that which ultimately results in death."

☞ Remember the Grammar School Examination, which takes place on Thursday and Friday of this week. We trust the attendance of the public will be proportioned to the excellency of the exercises. If this is the case—and we speak from past observation,—neither the Teachers nor the scholars will have anything to complain of on this head.

☞ Our thanks are hereby tendered to W. L. Mackenzie, M.P.P., Toronto, for a copy of "Printed Specimens of Type cast at Bruce's New York Type Foundry,"—a very neatly printed book, containing specimens of type in every modern style, with list of prices, &c.,—the most complete work of the kind we have seen.

TOWN COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1857.

PRESENT:—His Worship the MAYOR; Dr. Hope, Messrs. Clarke, Kerr, Shanks, Wills, Corby, Blacklock, and Brown.

The Minutes of former Meeting were read and approved.

A letter was read respecting the value and capabilities of the steamer "Howard," for the purpose of ferrying.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The following notice of Mr. Shanks was adopted:—

"That inasmuch as the several Insurance Companies doing business in this Town are interested in the preservation of property in proportion to the amounts insured,—Be it therefore Resolved, that to encourage the organization and establishment of an efficient Fire Brigade, his Worship the Mayor be requested to ask the co-operation and assistance of all those Companies in providing Engines and apparatus for the use of the Fire Department."

PLANTING TREES.

DR. HOPE brought forward a resolution making provisions for the planting of ornamental trees along the streets which were yet to be established, which was adopted.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The petition to the Queen, respecting the location of the seat of government at Kingston, was ordered to be engrossed, and the Seal of the Corporation attached thereto.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

MR. SHANKS in the Chair.

The account of the Street Surveyor was passed, and on the motion of Dr. Hope £5 were placed at the disposal of the Chairman of Market, &c., for the purpose of erecting new scales.

It was also ordered on the motion of Mr. O'Hare, that £3 15s. be deducted from Mrs. Covert's License, as in previous years, and that the persecution now pending against her be forthwith suspended.

The Committee arose, and their report was adopted.

COURT HOUSE GROUNDS.

MR. BROWN arose for the purpose of introducing a motion requiring the embankment and rubbish to be removed from the front of the Court House grounds on Pinnacle Street. He said some action should be taken before the County Council met, who were prepared to co-operate in adorning the grounds, if the Town took the initiative.

Some of the Members having left, the Council were left without a quorum, and the subject was dropped.

MR. O'HARE censured the departed Members very severely for leaving before business was finished, although he had moved an adjournment before they had started.

The Council then adjourned.

Correspondence.

For the Chronicle.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF "THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY."

The Managers of "The Ladies' Benevolent Society," in submitting to the public their Report, humbly acknowledge the goodness of the Almighty, that has enabled them to carry out the intentions of the Society through another year.

The unusually high prices of the necessaries of life would have made it difficult for the Managers to meet the expenses of the Poor House, and the numerous outside pensioners, but for the kind consideration manifested by the public generally, in aiding them by liberal contributions, and occasional handsome donations. Their thanks are likewise due to the Town Council for providing them with a comfortable house, and thus enabling them to shelter the helpless and destitute, as well as for different sums of money so cheerfully granted when occasion required.

The Managers are aware that blame is sometimes attached to them, for relieving undeserving persons; but, while they would willingly restrict themselves to those whom misfortune alone has reduced to want, and thus avoid the posibility of encouraging vice and idleness, they feel that even the most unworthy cannot be allowed to perish for want of food and shelter. Our Heavenly Father makes "His sun to shine upon the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust." Absolute necessaries of life are in such cases provided, and as soon as possible the recipients are dismissed.

The Managers tender their thanks to those medical gentlemen who have kindly given their time and attention to the sick, whenever called upon.

The following is a statement of the financial affairs of the Society for the year ending January 6th, 1857:

	£	s.	d.
Balance on hand,	29	7	2
Collected in Ketcheson Ward,	22	19	1
" " Samson "	10	10	0
" " Coleman "	4	10	0
" " Baldwin "	5	7	10
Donation from G. W. Lester, Esqr.	3	19	6
Grant from Town Council,	50	0	0
Donation from a friend; being his fees for Grand Jury-man's duties,	3	0	0
Donation from David McAddie, Esqr.,	5	0	0
	£135	13	11
EXPENDITURE.			
Poor House,	66	13	10
Samson Ward,	28	8	3
Coleman Ward,	22	17	7
Ketcheson Ward,	11	8	8
Baldwin Ward,	4	3	8
Strangers,	1	17	6
	135	9	7
Balance on hand,	£0	4	4

ELIZA L. GRIER, President.
Belleville, June 16th, 1857.

Those Roads.

To the Editor of the Hastings Chronicle.

SIR,—One day last week, as I journeyed out back, my horse plodding his weary way along, whilst I was musing on that "Loretto Bill Vote," a subject which the state of "those roads," *inter alia*, naturally brought to my mind, all of a sudden I was startled by the plunges of the animal in the slough beneath. What! thought I, is my horse thus to perish on the Queen's Highway, which the powers that *were* had so much improved, and shall I like other victims pass it silently by? No! it cannot be, McCan's loss was a warning to all early adventurers on those dangerous ways, but the present is of still greater importance to the public.

Rescuing my horse from his perilous situation, I proceeded onward, and again of a sudden I was brought up short by the command to "stand and deliver." At first I fancied it was a robber, then a pirate; but in both I was mistaken. It was only the toll-bar man coming along side in a trough to receive fourpence, which he assured me he could legally exact, as the improved road was underneath. How far down I did not ask him, but paid the trifle under protest, at the same time stating, that I considered that for the last six miles I had travelled by water, and that if there were any improvement in the course I had steered, it could only be in the sand that was mixed with the rain. The gate-keeper then explained, how that once on a time, the Warden's cart had passed that way in the dry season with the end-board out; whence the improvement and the right to collect "four-pences," and that if I wished any further information on that subject, it was the ex-worship himself that could give me day and date.

I only mention these facts that incautious parties may take warning, and that public opinion may force the powers that be, at once to reclaim, by drainage, and a proper coating of metal, something they have never yet had, those portions of the road which nature did not deliver already made into the contractor's hands.

This County is liable for about £50,000 on account of the roads job, and little more in fact, has been done than to mark out the direction the roads should run. At present they are shocking bad, in some places, positively dangerous and getting worse. Let the fishing tackle be at once got ready or the run will be over, and the roads will be down "at Belleville, for I cannot see why, if the first haul brought in only suckers, a new fisherman may not have better luck, and the man who holds the Warden's line at present can be depended upon.

A VICTIM.

From the Reading Gazette, Pa, of May 24.

"We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Allan T. Parsons, of New York, headed 'Important to Everybody,' which will be found in another column. Mr. P. has sent us one of his circulars, alluded to in the advertisement, and on examination, we find it, as he says it is, no humbug, but a light, easy, and honorable business, and one that may be made profitable on a very trifling capital."

☞ See the advertisement in another column of this paper.

FIRE IN BROCKVILLE.—On Sunday last, the large three-story frame dwelling house, the basement occupied as small shops, all the outbuildings in the rear, and a shed in rear of the Commercial Bank, were utterly destroyed by fire. The dwelling house was owned and occupied by Wm. Buell Esq., and he also had a shop on the ground floor. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as shortly before it occurred Mr. B.'s man heard voices in the yard, and neighbors were also disturbed with noises, and the sound of "whispering voices". Major Smyth's company of Rifles were promptly on hand to protect property, but, notwithstanding, many articles were stolen. Loss not stated.

We learn from the New York *Herald* that on the 10th inst., the *Arabia*, which sailed from New York, took away the enormous sum of two millions two hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and twenty four dollars (2,265,224) in specie, the largest exportation of hard cash ever made in any ship from that port, by at least half a million of dollars. The *Herald* says European dry goods and hardware, silks, laces, jewelry, French *bijouterie*, &c., &c., will account for the bulk of this little instalment in the way of exchange. About $300,000 of this sinking fund go over to the Rothschilds upon a gold shaving operation for the relief of the Bank of France. After a while there will be a more universal run for specie, and pretty general run down of all sorts of paper substitutes.—Let us keep off the lee shore.

☞ Every family should be supplied with Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its magic effect in removing pain from all parts of the body, has given it a world wide reputation.—No family having once used this medicine would willingly be without it. It is what its name purports, a Pain Killer.

HAIR RESTORATOR.—Prof. Wood advertises in our columns his valuable medicine for restoring hair, and for the prevention of baldness, &c.—This remedy has been used quite extensively, and with great success. Hundreds, nay, thousands have used it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy. Read the advertisement—go at once and procure a bottle, and prove its virtue. Our good old bald headed bachelor friends should embrace this opportunity to cover their pates with a coat of rich, luxuriant hair.—*Indianapolis Locomotive.*

For sale in Belleville by all Druggists.

Bleeding at the Lungs Cured.

Seth W. Fowle, Esq—Dear Sir: Having been attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which left me with a troublesome cough and the usual debility consequent upon such an attack, and having cured myself by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY, I feel it a pleasure and a duty to testify to its merits. My general faith in patent medicines is small, but for those who are suffering under pulmonary attacks, I am persuaded that the Balsam is an excellent preparation. Yours, very truly,
JONA R. CHILDS, Ed. Chicopee Telegraph.
Chicopee, Mass., Feb. 20, 1854.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Holloway's Pills produce a most surprising change in cases of general debility. The broken down invalid, whose flacid muscles and relaxed nervous system have scarcely sufficient vitality to sustain his emaciated form in an erect position, is soon renovated and braced by the invigorating effect of this priceless remedy, and his whole frame is re-animated and filled with energy. His spirits resume their buoyancy, and he feels like a new man. Such is the experience of thousands. Longevity depends in a great measure upon the regular and healthy action of the organs of digestion and excretion, and upon these organs Holloway's Pills operate irresistibly.

CHOLERA.

A certain Cure for this Disease may be found in the use of PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

Dubuque, Iowa, May 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel under obligations to you for the benefit I have received from your invaluable Pain Killer. A few days since I assisted in laying out and burying one of our citizens who was supposed to have died with the cholera. The next morning I was taken with severe vomiting, accompanied with coldness of the extremities. Warm covering and hot applications failed to restore warmth. My wife's family had used the Pain Killer with success during the Cholera season in Buffalo, in 1849 advised me to take it. I took two doses at intervals of fifteen minutes; a fine perspiration ensued, and the next day, barring a little weakness, I was well, and have been since. Since my recovery I find that several of our citizens have used the Pain Killer as a remedy for Cholera, pronouncing it good. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to a still more extensive notice.
43-2 W. M. CROZIER, Att'y at Law.

BELLEVILLE MARKET,
(Corrected Weekly.)

Flour, bbl.	35 0	0 0	Ind meal cwt	10 0	0 0
Farm's, cwt	15 0	0 0	Pork, cwt.	40 0	50 0
Wheat, bus.	7 6	8 0	Beef, cwt.	35 0	40 0
Potash, cwt.	40 0	0 0	Potatoes, bus	4 0	5 0
Barley, bus.	5 6	0 0	Eggs, doz.	0 8	0 9
Rye, bus.	3 9	0 0	Butter, lb.	0 8	0 8½
Peas, bus.	3 9	0 0	Cheese, lb.	0 5	0 6
Oats, bus.	2 9	3 0	Mutton qr. lb	0 5	0 6
Corn, bus.	0 0	3 6	Do. per lb	0 5	0 0
Fowls, pair	1 9	2 0	Veal, "	0 3½	0 4
Turkeys,	2 6	6 3	Hams, "	0 7	0 7½
Hay, ton	$25 0	30 0	Wood, cord	15 0	0 0
Geese,	2 0	2 6	Straw, load	10 0	0 0

Married,

At the bride's father's, on Monday, 15th inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Stewart, A. F. Cameron, Esq., Upper Canada Bank, Belleville, to Jane, second daughter of E. Boyle, Esq., Kingston.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned will attend at Canniff's Bridge on SATURDAY, 27th June, to let out by Auction the planking of the Bridge to the lowest bidder.

JAMES JAMISON,
June 22d, 1857. *Co. Surveyor.*

WANTED TO RENT.

FOR a term of years, a FARM, from 100 to 200 acres, with suitable buildings attached, within 20 miles of Belleville.
Apply to ROBERT READ.
Belleville, June 23rd, 1857. 44

HIGH CLASS LADIES' SCHOOL,
Belleville, C. W.

MRS. CLEAK, from London, England, begs respectfully to announce, that she purposes opening her School for young Ladies at the Quarter commencing Tuesday, Sept'r 1st, 1857, in the house lately occupied by Mr. J. C. Holden, nearly opposite the Catholic Church, Belleville.

In the accomplishments of MUSIC and DRAWING, Mrs. C. has studied under the first Masters. Being accustomed to tuition, and having secured the services of a Lady to assist in the School, she hopes to give every satisfaction in the advancement of Pupils committed to her care.

Good references given.

Private Lessons given in Drawing, French, and MUSIC.

CIRCULARS stating terms, may be had on application. Mrs. Cleak will continue to take Portraits in CRAYON until the opening of the School. 44.3

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for Sale or Lease, the undermentioned property, belonging to the Estate of the late CYRUS WEAVER Esq., being composed of part of Block A, in the 2nd concession of the Township of Sidney, and better known as the

Trent Mills and Distillery.

The Grist Mill is three stories high, has three runs of Burr stones, with smut machine, and bolts requisite for custom work, and also for manufacturing flour for the Montreal market. The Distillery is 36×50 feet, with boiler room attached 30×30 feet, capable of running at present 100 bushels of grain per day,—with cattle sheds attached for feeding upwards of 100 head of cattle, also with hog-pens of proportionate size. There is also a Malt-house and Rectifying-house, with copper kettles &c. for the manufacture of high wines; there is also attached to these premises a Dwelling house 1½ stories high, 24×36 feet. The Mill and Distillery are provided with a never failing supply of water, from the waters of the River Trent. The property is situate on the Trent and Frankford Gravelled Road, about three miles from the flourishing village of Trenton, and about half that distance from the Trenton station of the Grand Trunk Railroad. The whole is now in good repair, and with all tools and implements in each department, will be sold or leased on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Executrix to the Estate. If by letter, post-paid.

SARAH WEAVER.
Sidney, June 16th, 1857. 44

Weekly *Globe*, and Kingston *Chronicle & News* copy till forbid, and send acct. to above.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
VILLAGE LOTS BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 14th day of July next, will be sold by public auction at Chard's Hotel in the Village of Stirling, a large number of VERY VALUABLE VILLAGE LOTS, on which is known as the

FIDLAR PROPERTY,

in Stirling. The lots are beautifully situated, and for building purposes are the MOST ELIGIBLE in that rapidly growing village.

As there is but little doubt that that important work, the Tram Road from Belleville to the Marmora Iron Company's Works will be entered upon soon, and completed, it must be evident to all that this new means of communication will make Stirling Village, with its extensive mills, &c., a place of importance.

Mechanics and others will therefore do well to improve this opportunity of attaining valuable lots on the following

EASY TERMS.

One-fifth down when bid accepted, or to be secured by a good approved endorsed note at thre months. The balance in 7 yearly Instalments, with interest from day of sale.

Deeds will be given at Seller's expense.—Mortgage will be taken on the property to secure the balance of purchase money.

A good and clear title will be given, this being a sale by consent of all interested.

The sale will take place at half-past 12 o'clock P. M.

Before sale a Lunch will be served to person attending the sa.e.

For further particulars as to plans &c., apply to the undersigned, or to
MESSRS. ROSS & BELL, Belleville.
MICHAEL NULTY,
Auctioneer.
Intelligencer Copy.

Hotel & Wharf Property for Sale,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THAT large and commodious frame Building on the East side of Pinnacle Street, formerly kept as a Hotel by Capt. Bonter, a large yard and out-buildings are attached.

Also—Water lot B, in the Town of Belleville, having on it a large Storehouse and Wharf.

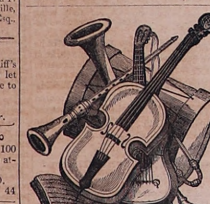
The property can be seen on application to Captain Bonter.

TERMS, (which will be liberal,) and other particulars may be learned on application to
JAMES JAMISON.
Belleville, June 23rd, 1857. 44

IMPORTANT to EVERYBODY.

FOR the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $2,000 to $3,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe in the Spring of 1858 to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 per day at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively No HUMBUG in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income.—Several ladies in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a genteel business, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed (post paid) to ALLAN T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York. (44-3m.)



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand in the Store on the corner of Front and Bridge Streets, lately occupied by JOHN DONOGHUE Esq., a large Stock of

School Books,
Blank Books,
Stationery,
FANCY GOODS,
—AND—
ROOM PAPER,

which will be sold considerably CHEAPER than such Goods were ever sold in Belleville before.

It is unnecessary to state here *why* these Goods will be sold cheap, but a call will convince any one of the fact.

JOSEPH CHILVER, Jr.
Belleville, June 13th, 1857. 43

NEW
Grocery & Liquor Store,
In the Stone Building adjoining
DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

MUNRO & RALSTON,

BEG most respectfully to announce to the citizens of Belleville and surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening out a splendid Stock of

Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and GLASSWARE,

consisting in part as follows:—TEAS, Muscovado and crushed SUGARS, COFFEES, (fresh ground daily,) Tobaccos, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Brooms, Sugar-house Syrup, Fruits, Nuts, Spices, Pipes, Mats, Fish, Cordage, Cheese, Pepper, Belmont Candles, Soap, Wooden ware, and every article in the Grocery Trade.

GLASSWARE.

A good assortment of Decanters, Tumblers, &c.

LIQUORS and WINES.

Best Pale and dark Brandies, old Tom Gin, best Hollands Gin, Rum, Scotch Whiskey, De Kuyper's Gin (in cases), Martell's Cognac Brandy (in cases), Proof Whiskey, &c. Best Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Bottled Cider, Ale and Porter, &c. &c.,

All of which they offer for sale at the smallest profit, for *cash* only, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
MUNRO & RALSTON.
Belleville, May 19th, 1857. 39

MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL DISPOSE BY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF THE LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
MESSRS. BULL BROTHER,

IN the Stores lately occupied by them, commencing on May 2nd, and continuing until the WHOLE IS SOLD. The Stock comprises as follows:—

DRY GOODS,

SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHS, SATINETTS, SILKS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND CHECKS, COBURGS, BAREGES, PRINTED CASHMERE, AND TISSUE SHAWLS, HOSIERY, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, MERINOS, MUSLINS, &c., CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., RIBBONS, &c., WOOL DELAINES, LACE GOODS, GLOVES, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

In this department the Public will find an assortment second to none in the Province.

GROCERIES.

Consisting of 200 Chests Tea, last Fall's Importations.

Imperial, and Black Teas, Rice, Liverpool Soap, Gunpowder, Coffees, &c., Indigo, Candles, Old & Young Hyson, Sugars, Sulphur, Oils, and Paints, Twankay, Tobaccos, Montreal and

LIQUORS, &C.

Hennessey's Brandy, Pale & Brown, Jamaica Spirits, London Porter, Canadian & Stotch Whiskey, DeKuyper's Gin, Port & Sherry Wines, Champagne, &c.

As the whole Stock must be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, this presents an opportunity to the Public seldom to be met with.

JAMES KENNEDY.
Belleville, April 30th 1857. 38

NOTICE.

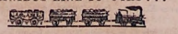
PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late J. H. GERMAN, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same with my duly appointed Agent, Mr. Geo. G. German, at the PENITENTIARY BOOT AND SHOE STORE, Belleville.
MARY CAROLINE GERMAN,
Administratrix.
Sidney, June 17th, 1857. 43.3

BENJAMIN BEDDOME & CO.
Have just received several cases of
SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
COMPRISING

LADIES' White Cotton Hose, in all qualities and prices,
Ladies' Grey and Unbleached Cotton Hose,
Girls' white and grey Cotton Hose, (assorted sizes),
Children's Cotton Socks, of all descriptions,
Men's Unbleached and Colored Cotton Half-Hose,
Men's Grey and Fancy Merino Hose,
Men's Unbleached Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers,
Men's white Merino do do
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Fancy Gloves,
Men's do do do
Children's Elastic Belts,
Men's Cotton and Elastic Braces.
A small assortment of Lace, Edgings, Insertions, Falls, Sleeves, Muslin Caps, &c.
Front Street Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 41

FANNING AT IT AGAIN!!!

OMNIBUS LINE TO CARS!!!



H. FANNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has made arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to run his

OMNIBUS LINE,

in connection with the Trains going east and west, to and from Belleville, and the Railway Station, calling at all the Hotels, and other public places.

All orders left at the MANSION HOUSE, will receive immediate attention.

FARE—Including ordinary baggage, 7½d each way.

TO PASSENGERS.—Persons giving their checks to Fanning's Agent on the Cars, will have their baggage taken care of.

TO CANIFTON.

The Omnibus will leave Belleville every Sunday Morning at 9 o'clock, for Canifton, returning at 10, and arrive in time for Church, leaving again at 1 o'clock P. M., and returning at 2 o'clock.

Persons desiring the Bus, for private or pleasure parties, can be accommodated at moderate prices.

☞ The Omnibus will also run in connection with the Steamboats.

Fare 7½ pence each way.
Belleville, June 4th, 1857.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

G. RITCHIE & CO.

ADJOINING VICTORIA BUILDINGS,
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE.

June 24th, 1857. (44)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Semi-Annual public Examination of the pupils attending the "Belleville County Grammar School," will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 25th & 26th inst., commencing each day at half-past one o'clock P. M. Parents, and those interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend.
ALEXANDER BURDON,
Head Master.
Belleville, June 18th., 1857.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
CANTON TEA STORE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
per Str. Trenton.

16 Chests Tea,
8 Catties do,
10 Doz. Brooms,
5 Boxes Coffee,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Boxes Candles,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bbl. Oil,
6 Boxes Tobacco,
2 Hhds. Sugar,
10 Boxes Raisins,
2 Bales Nuts,
1 Bbl. Salmon,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
1 Cask Codfish,
2 Bags Rice,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
10 Doz. Wash Boards,
10 Baskets Champaign,
1 Bbl. Almonds,
10 Boxes Pipes,
7 Bbls. Sugar,
2 Bbls. Oat Meal,
3 Boxes Saleratus,
10 do Blue,
1 Bbl. Sundries,
1 Case Sundries,
5 Box G. Pepper.
May 13, 1857.

per Bay of Quinte.

15 Doz. Pails.
5 Doz. Brooms.
2 Bags Coffee,
1 Bbl. Whiting,
7 Hhds. Sugar,
1 Case Sardines,
2 Bbls. Barley,
5 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Box Corn Starch,
5 Bags Coffee,
12 Boxes Tobacco,
50 Boxes Stearine Candles,
1 Cask Pickles,
8 Bbls. Ale,
2 Cases Tea,
1 Case Ketchup,
15 Chests Tea,
1 Quarter Cask Brandy,
4 Baskets Champaign,
3 Boxes Raisins,
2 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 " " Port Wine.
JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, June 1st, 1857. 43

NEW
GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
BY
CHARLES E. TURNBULL,
AND
CHEAP.
IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ROBERT WALLBRIDGE,
WEST SIDE OF FRONT STREET,
FACING THE MARKET.
BELLEVILLE, MAY 25th, 1857. 41

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Hastings, } To Wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Royal Munro deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Christina Munro, Executrix, of the last will and testament of the said Royal Munro deceased, at the suit of Benjamin Smith, I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, being composed of a part of Lot number Twenty, on the East side of Front Street, in the said Town of Belleville, and which said tract or parcel of land is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the East side of Front Street aforesaid, where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the said Lot, then north seventy-four degrees East two chains sixty-one links more or less to the centre line of the block, then South sixteen degrees East forty nine feet, then South seventy-four degrees West two chains sixty-one links more or less to Front street aforesaid, then North sixteen degrees west forty-nine feet more or less, to the place of beginning. All of which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at twelve o'clock noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
SHERIFF Co. HASTINGS,
per D. OCKERMAN, *Dep'y Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 10th June, 1857. 43

FRESH ARRIVALS
OF NEW
SPRING DRY GOODS,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE!
BELLEVILLE.

THE Subscriber has been receiving for the past six weeks by all regular Mail Steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow and London, an

Immense Stock of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,

Which are now ready for sale. Notwithstanding the very great advance on Manufactured goods in Europe he is enabled from his residence in the Home Markets, for the past ten months, to continue the important advantages of saving his customers

FROM 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

on the present prices of the Market, which a few moments examination of the Goods will clearly shew.

This stock will be found to be the *Largest* and most *Elegantly assorted of any ever laid down in Belleville.*

Each Article Marked in Plain Figures.
NO SECOND PRICE.
(32) P. O'NEILL.

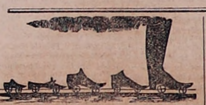
BONNETS! BONNETS!
DIRECT FROM PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever imported to this country, have just been opened for Sale at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE,
APRIL 1ST, 1857.
P. O'NEILL.

Visettes,
MANTLES AND SCARFS,
ARRIVED AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE, DIRECT FROM PARIS.
500 Rich Glacie, Moire, and Velvet, from 10s. to 80s. each.

(32)



BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. G. GERMAN
SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE J. H. GERMAN,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, that the BOOT & SHOE TRADE is being carried on as usual, in the premises well known as the

PENITENTIARY STORE.

A complete assortment of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's wear will be kept constantly on hand, supplied from the best

Canadian and American Markets.

Of the work manufactured at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, and which will always occupy a prominent place, he feels that he need say nothing, as it has been thoroughly proved, both in Town and Country, and has given general satisfaction.

His general stock, which has been selected with great care, will be found to comprise every variety and style known to the TRADE, and will be *WARRANTED* as represented.

TERMS CASH.
Belleville, May 27th, 1857. 42

Commercial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 48.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent on the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half-year ending 30th June next, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after Wednesday, 1st July next.

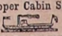
Dividend upon instalments of new Stock will be paid at same rate.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 13th June, and re-opened on 1st July.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Thursday, the 25th day of June next, in conformity with VIIIth clause of the Charter. The Chair will be taken at Noon.

At the said Meeting, the revised By-Laws, passed by the Board, will be submitted to the Shareholders for confirmation, as required by clause XIII of the Charter. By order of the Board,
C. S. ROSS,
Cashier.
Commercial Bank of Canada, } Kingston, 11th May, 1857. } 39

The Upper Cabin Steamer



18 57.
TRENTON,
JOHN D. TALBOT, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, run between the head of the Bay of Quinte and Montreal, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS.

Will leave Trenton every Friday at 7 A. M.
" Belleville " 11 A. M.
arriving in Kingston at 7 P. M., the same day,
" " Montreal on Saturday afternoon.

UPWARDS.

Will leave Montreal every Tuesday at 2 P. M.
" " Kingston, Wednesdays at 7 A. M.
arriving at Trenton on Wednesday evening.

FARE through—Cabin Passage 15s. 0d.
Deck " 10s. 0d.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. E. C. Flint, Belleville; Nelson M. Bockus, Montreal, or to the Captain on board.
Belleville, June 12, 1857. 43

TO RENT.

A SHOP, with Dwelling House attached, situated directly opposite the American Hotel. Possession given on the 1st July next.
Apply to DR. HOPE.
Belleville, June 16, 1857. 43 2

SALE OF REAL ESTATE
WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) at the Auction Rooms of Mr. Michael Nulty, Belleville, on

MONDAY, 22nd of JUNE NEXT,

at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable property, viz:—

That valuable lot in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, which may be known by the following description, viz:—commencing on the east side of Coleman Street, in the said Town of Belleville, at the north-west corner of one Patrick Kehoe's lot, thence along the northerly side line of said Patrick Kehoe's lot to the water's edge of the river Moira, at a low water mark; thence northerly seventy feet along the water's edge; thence westerly on a parallel line with Bridge street to Coleman street, aforesaid; thence southerly along the east side of Coleman street, seventy feet to the place of beginning.

—ALSO,—

Lot number three in the said Town of Belleville, on the south side of Dundas street, on the town plot laid out by the late James McNabb, which said lot is described and known as follows:—commencing on the south side of Dundas street, where a post has been planted at the north-easterly angle of said lot number three; thence south 71 degrees 40 minutes, west one chain more or less to the limit between lots No. 3 and 4; thence south 16 degrees 30 minutes, east two chains more or less to the centre line of the block; then north 71 degrees 40 minutes, east one chain more or less to the limit of lots Nos. 2 and 3; then north 16 degrees 30 minutes, west two chains more or less to the place of beginning.

—AND ALSO,—

Lot number eight, as laid down on a plan made by J. J. Haslett, Provincial Land Surveyor, which said lot contains one acre, be the same more or less, being the corner lot on Dundas and Ann Streets.

—AND ALSO,—

Town Lot number nine in the said Town of Belleville as laid down on a plan made by J. J. Haslett, Provincial Land Surveyor, containing one acre, be the same more or less, the said lot being on Ann street, reserving from the same portions thereof, heretofore conveyed by one Amos Fry to one Long, and a further portion thereof also heretofore conveyed by said Amos Fry to one William Babbit.

TERMS may be known on day of sale, or previously, on application to James Fraser, the younger, Esquire, or to the Subscriber.
PATRICK BENNETT.
Belleville, May 26th, 1857. 41-3

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above SALE is Postponed until TUESDAY, July 7th, at the same place and hour.
Belleville, June 23, 1857.

NEW STORE.

THE Ladies of Belleville are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced business on his own account, at present in the Store next door to Mrs. Phillips,

Near to the Montreal Bank,

Where he intends to keep all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
Of the Very Best Quality.

Having every facility for purchasing goods, and intending to sell ONLY FOR CASH,—Every inducement that can be offered, namely:—

Handsome Goods at Low Prices,

Will be found at his Store. It would be quite superfluous to quote prices.

He intends keeping nothing in the way of cheap useless trash, so often done to *draw customers.* But when the extensive assortment imported for him is opened, it will give him great pleasure to name the lowest prices to intending purchasers.
ROBT. MITCHELHILL.
Belleville, 1st April, 1857. 32

To be Sold by Auction,

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 27th, a well made **SPRING-VAN,** suitable for a Stage, or for peddling any description of heavy Goods.
M. NULTY, *Auctioneer*
Belleville, June 16, 1857. 34 2

50 CASES of NEW GOODS just opened at Kelly's.

COMPRISING one of the largest and most complete assortments of Dry Goods ever imported here, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at prices which will not fail to give satisfaction, for cash. Also, just received direct from Paris, several cases of French Fancy Goods, consisting of Embroidered Muslin Shawls and Collars in setts of the finest description, rich Silks for Dresses, Lace Capes, Moire antique, and Embroidered Silk Capes, newest styles, one case of French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes, one case fine French Dress Barages.
Belleville, June 3, 1857.

FOR SALE.
ON TWO YEARS' CREDIT,
PAYABLE IN FOUR INSTALMENTS, THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE STORE.

VALUE about £1000. This Store, which is about 15 miles from Belleville, can be had with the Stock, if necessary.

Satisfactory security required.
Apply to P. O'NEILL,
Commercial House.
Belleville, June 2nd, 1857. 41

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.



PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, Clairvoyant consultations, and advice given daily, Sundays excepted. Magneto-Electricity applied for the cure of Diseases. It is an infallible cure for Weakness, Debility, Indiscretions of youth, and all nervous complaints.

Clairvoyance enables us to see more clearly the cause of all our sufferings and infirmities.—It enables us to give the best advice, and to recommend the most proper remedies. It enables us to recommend and advice those means that will effect a perfect and certain cure, when all other remedies have failed. It also enables us to see the most innocent, safe, and certain means to be employed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, deceived and trifled with, all whose fond hopes have been crushed and blasted, all whose minds and health are suffering and declining; go to the never-failing

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST,

for advice and guidance. All laboring under melancholy thoughts and depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, from whatever cause, all laboring under bad and delicate health; go to him for relief and comfort. All Ladies who have suffered under those complaints and diseases incident to females, consult him with the greatest confidence. Previous to marriage, all in delicate health should consult him. All those who have suffered from the secret follies and bad habits of youth, consult him privately and confidentially. All who have had bad luck, all who have tried their best to get on in the world, and cannot; go to him for advice how to improve their circumstances. Parents should get his opinion what trade or Profession is best calculated to ensure their children's success in life. In love affairs, the principles of the above Science guide you to a happy Marriage, and Domestic Felicity. He shows the

Likeness of Future Husband or Wife.

Call, consult him, and judge for yourselves how truly he can tell you. Further particulars sent GRATIS.

☞ AFFLICTED, READ ☜
DR. RAPHAEL'S MARRIAGE ALMANAC.

It is a work of startling, yet very instructive interest. It is designed to show the fearful consequences of excessive sexual indulgence and unnatural solitary habits. It is written in a chaste style, and may be read without detriment to the morals of innocence and youth. It is the very book so long needed as a warning to those guilty of all manner of secret and criminal indulgence. The unerring laws of nature are plainly revealed, and the road to purity and peace pointed out.

Let no young man enter the secret obligations of married like without reading every page of Dr. Raphael's Marriage Almanac.

It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. It contains a number of extraordinary cures, and the treatment of secret and delicate diseases, Self-abuse, &c; and shows that cases which were pronounced incurable have been radically cured, and the parties are now married and happy.

Every one, especially young persons and those contemplating marriage, should read the Doctor's Marriage Almanac. It contains practical observations on the cause of premature decay, weakness, debility, nervous complaints, and loss of health. It contains a Father's advice on the indiscretions and follies of youth, of both sexes, and points out clearly its remedies and certain cure. Enclose three Postage Stamps, and it will be sent to any Name or Address.

☞ A liberal allowance given to all travelling Booksellers, Book Agents and Pedlars.

All Letters, Communications, and Interviews, strictly Private and Confidential. In order to claim attention, the postage of all Letters must be prepaid, and have Postage Stamps enclosed for the answer. Address, W RAPHAEL, Box 506, Post Office. Hours of Consultation, from 9 to 11½ A. M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at the CORNER OF NELSON AND DUCHESS STREETS, TORONTO.
Toronto, March 31, 1857. 42

Wool!  **Wool!**

WOOL.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the good people of the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, and surrounding country that, he has now an extensive assortment of Cloths of all kinds and descriptions; consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinnetts, Doeskins, Tweeds, Full Cloth, &c., which he will be pleased to exchange for Wool on the most reasonable and advantageous terms.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

will also be paid for WOOL to those not wishing to exchange for cloth.

Having recently erected a new building just in front of the Woollen Factory, expressly for the purpose of

BUYING WOOL,

he trusts he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, being fully convinced he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those favoring him with a call. He would most respectfully request those having wool to dispose of, to call and see him before selling elsewhere.

He would also at this time return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last six years he has been engaged in business. The highest price will also be paid for

HIDES & SHEEP SKINS.

Do not forget the place. The small new building in front of the Woollen Factory.
S. WHEADON.

P. S.—Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing done in the best manner, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Belleville, April 8, 1857. 34

NOTICE.

MICHAEL NULTY is instructed to sell at his Auction Room, on Saturday, June 27th, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., without reserve, one whole

LOT OF LAND,

on the Herchmer farm, fronting on the Kingston Road, and running down to the Bay of Quinte, containing about 6 acres. The Lot is about one mile from Belleville, and is well adapted for a Country villa and gardening purposes. Title good. Terms at sale.
M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*
Belleville, June 16, 1857.
Intelligencer Copy.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the County Board of Education, for the examination of Teachers, is appointed to be held in the Town Hall, Belleville, on Thursday, the 2nd of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. Candidates are required to present satisfactory testimonials of moral character, from Clergymen or Local Superintendents.
WILLIAM GREGG,
Sec'y of Board.
Belleville, June 15, 1857. 43 2

THE MUNICIPALITY OF RAWDON IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN M. WAR TREASURER, APRIL 1st., 1857.

RECEIPTS.

1856.			
June 1.	By balance on hand	£ 95 2 7	
"	Legislative School Grant for 1856	109 16 0	
"	Clergy Reserve Fund	1062 13 0	
"	Balance of Taxes for 1855	273 8 2½	
"	Received on Taxes for 1856	197 11 6½	
"	Received from Licenses, 1856	74 6 9	
			£1812 18 1

EXPENDITURE.

TAVERN INSPECTORS.

To paid Philip Brown for 1855	£0 15 0	
" George Finkle for 1856	1 10 0	
" Samuel Bateman, 1856	1 10 0	
" Sandford Sherman, 1856	1 10 0	
" Charles McKee, 1856	1 5 0	
" Allen Williams, 1856	1 10 0	
		£ 8 0 0

RETURNING OFFICERS.

To paid B. Detlor for 1855	£2 0 0	
" J. F. Kelly for 1856	1 10 0	
" James Knox for 1857	1 10 0	
		£ 5 0 0

SELECTING JURORS.

To paid John Fletcher	£1 10 0	
" Allen Williams	1 10 0	
		£ 3 0 0
Wm. Courtney, Road Surveyor		£ 4 10 0

SUPERINTENDING ROAD WORK.

To paid B. Detlor	£8 0 0	
" T. Douglass	8 0 0	
" J. F. Kelly	5 10 0	
" W. Courtney	8 10 0	
" A. Williams	6 10 0	
" Baily & Bird	1 5 0	
		£ 37 15 0

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

Services for 1855	£30 15 0	
do for 1856	48 10 0	
		£ 79 5 0

CLERK'S SALARY.

To paid T. Douglass, Clerk, Salary and Sundries for 1855	£28 12 0	
" " " " " 1856	25 0 0	
		£ 53 12 0

LOCAL SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S SALARY.

To paid Dr. McLean, Local School Superintendent for 1856		£ 16 0 0

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS SALARIES FOR 1855.

To paid T. Douglass	£29 8 1	
" J. F. Kelly	23 3 8	
" Allen Williams for 1856	6 9 7	
		£ 59 1 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

To paid Robert Kerr, costs in suit of Lake vs. Municipality		£ 5 17 6
" Municipal Grant to Stirling Village		30 0 0
" W. S. Bronson for repairs in Town Hall		12 10 0
" Mrs. Radford for cleaning do		1 10 0
" James Harrison for Stationery		4 15 7½
" E. Miles for Printing		3 17 11
" Insurance on Town Hall		1 15 0
" Ann McGown, Pauper		7 10 0
Debenture No. 1	£100 0 0	
Interest on do	7 6 3	
		£107 6 3

SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

" Legislative Council Grant for 1856,	109 16 0	
" Municipal Grant for 1856,	109 16 0	
		219 12 0
" County Treasurer, in full for 1856,		315 17 3
" " " Interest on Loan Fund Debenture for 1856,		173 13 0

ON ACCOUNT OF ROADS AND BRIDGES FROM CLERGY RESERVE FUND.

" Martin Castleman,	21 0 0	
" E. Reed,	8 0 0	
" David Cook,	16 0 0	
" John Cook,	6 0 0	
" Henry Brown,	10 0 0	
" James McMaster,	5 0 0	
" Alex. McMullen,	7 0 0	
" Wm. Heagle,	8 8 0	
" Philip Brown,	15 5 0	
" Wm. Leggitt,	15 0 0	
" P. McCormick,	3 9 9	
" John McCormick,	4 0 3	
" Weston Wright,	2 10 0	
" Robert Preston,	10 0 0	
" Wm. McMaster,	5 0 0	
" Henry Webb,	10 0 0	
" Thomas Neil,	2 0 0	
" Walter Todd,	2 0 0	
" Joseph Sherman,	2 10 0	
" Thomas Ryan,	9 1 3	
" Patrick Ryan,	2 2 0	
" George Balshaw,	5 18 9	
" Robert Balshaw,	4 18 0	
" James Tanner,	17 10 0	
" David McMullen,	13 0 0	
" Robert Barlow,	4 10 0	
" Wm. Fraser,	1 3 6	
" Wm. Evans,	6 5 0	
" James Blytheman,	3 15 0	
" Andrew McMullen,	12 10 0	
" John Brownson,	7 0 0	
" Alex. McConaghy,	7 15 0	
" C. Keegan,	8 9 6	
" Wm. Coons,	3 6 0	
" W. Drewry,	3 10 0	
" Ryan Dimond,	10 0 0	
" Ira Ruport,	8 0 0	
" Robert McMaster,	7 10 0	
" J. B. Thurson,	4 10 0	
" W. Roe,	12 10 0	
" Thomas White,	10 0 0	
" Wm. Mack,	2 10 0	
" Arch. McGee,	3 15 0	
" James Gauley,	5 0 0	
" Daniel Mixture,	6 5 0	
" Peter Fetterly,	12 10 0	
" James Joyce,	5 0 0	
" Thomas Ovens,	2 0 0	
" Samuel Bateman,	19 0 0	
" T. & J. Montgomery,	5 10 0	
" Stephen McQuigg,	2 10 0	
" Philo White,	6 0 0	
" Sylvanus Guernsey,	20 0 0	
" John Fox,	3 15 0	
		408 16 0
Treasurer's per centage,		38 19 4½
Balance,		214 14 10
		£1,812 18 1

We, the undersigned, having duly examined the above, and compared the same with the Vouchers, Report the same correct.

Stirling, April 3, 1857.

WILLIAM JUDD, } Auditors.
THOMAS KELSO, }

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1857.

THE Election is past, and its result proves that the work devolved on the Republican party, is not yet complete. In all the Eastern and Northern portions of the country—in New-England, New-York, Ohio and the North-West—the Republican banner floats in triumph; while in Southern Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois—in short, wherever few newspapers are taken, and where common schools are too new and too feeble to have educated the present generation of voters—the black flag of Slavery obstructs the sunshine. A stranger to America might distinguish those portions of our country most blessed with Education, Intelligence, Thrift and Virtue, by scanning the returns of the Presidential contest of 1856. We have failed of present success, not because the people are against us, but because that large portion who did not hear or read the argument and do not know what were the real questions at issue, went almost solid against us, reversing the verdict which the great majority of the educated and intelligent endeavored to pronounce.

These facts indicate the path of pressing duty. With no unmanly repinings over what is irrevocable—with no abatement of heart or hope because the triumph of Liberty in her new ordeal is not won at the Long Island and White Plains of her struggle—with no shadow of regret that the responsibility of governing is not confided to her champions before the people were fully ready to sustain them—we begin afresh the work of diffusing that vital truth which, in regard to the concerns of this world, as well as of the next, makes free indeed. Now, in the Slave Power's heyday of victory, when its Ministers and servitors are gathering and plotting to make the most of their triumph and "crush out" the spirit which they vainly believe to be crucified and entombed—now, when the faint-hearted or cold-hearted, who lately basked in the sunshine of our premature hopes, are hauling off to repair damages and talking of abandoning the rugged arena of Politics for more quiet and flowery fields—now, in this hour of weariness and shadow, THE TRIBUNE renews its vows of eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the bodies or souls of men—to the shameful assumption that the benighted and feeble, whether in soul or body, are to be regarded and treated as the convenience or the prey of their wiser or stronger brethren—to the domination of despots or oligarchs whether of empires or plantations—to the enslavers of cities and kingdoms in Europe, or the breeders of children for the auction-block and the cotton-field in Virginia or Alabama.

The doctrine that no human being was ever created for the benefit or advantage of another—that all service between man and man should be free and reciprocal—that the laborer should not toil and sweat to pamper others' pride or minister to others' luxury, but for the sustenance and comfort of those near and dear to him—is destined to certain triumph. It *must* prevail, for God reigns, and Earth was not created to be a theater of injustice, oppression and misery forever. It *must* triumph; for all true prophecy affirms and the vindication of the Divine benignity imperatively requires it. It *must* triumph; for Democratic America cannot always remain the scoff of aristocrats and the shame of reformers and liberals throughout the Old World. It *must* triumph; for man's history is not a chaos or a riddle, but everywhere instinct with meaning; and no heroic effort ever failed of its effect—no drop of martyr-blood was ever shed in vain.

But even if we Republicans were disposed to fold our arms in slumber, our adversaries would not permit it. They are busy to day in lengthening their cords and strengthening their stakes with a vigilance and activity which reveals a consciousness on their part that their dominion must be made forthwith, or their scepter will have forever departed. To day, myrmidons of the Slave Power threaten and harass Northern Mexico, are encamped in the heart of Central America, and waging a war of extermination on the distracted inhabitants of its petty Republics, while it by turns lears and scowls at Cuba, while its most ruthless bands are precipitated on devoted Kansas, under the protection and smiles of the Federal Administration. Even as we write, the telegraph informs us that twenty Free-State men, guilty of attempting to defend their homes against the rapine and violence of Buford's and Titus's blood-thirsty bandits, have been convicted by Lecompte's Court of manslaughter! and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor as felons. This is but a fair specimen of what has long passed for "justice" in Kansas—a justice which takes the criminals into pay and aids them in hunting down, plundering and "wiping out" the innocent, whom it consigns to the State Prison if they are ever goaded into the madness of resisting their oppressors. Such crimes and wrongs as unhappy Kansas has for twelve months endured, even Hungary or Poland has never known; and the power at whose instigation these villainies were and are perpetrated sits enthroned at the White House, and has just achieved another four years' ascendancy in the Federal Government. Who, in view of those facts, can say that Republicans may now pile their arms, even for an hour?

THE TRIBUNE will be, as it has been, a Political journal—avowedly, though not exclusively so. It recognizes the truth that Freedom and Slavery are here grappled in deadly conflict, and that in the result one of them must lose all control over the Federal Government. But, while it gives prominence and emphasis to the discussion and elucidation of the great issues of the day, it sinks none of the characteristics of a business and Family Newspaper. The proceedings of Congress, like those in Kansas, will be watched and reported by an able and fearless corps of Correspondents, while from London, Paris, Constantinople, Havana, San Francisco, Albany, and other centers of interest, our special advices will be, as they have been, fresh and reliable. A member of our Editorial *corps*—Bayard Taylor—is now in Northern Europe, and will spend the Winter in Sweden, Lapland, Russia, thence making his way next season across Siberia and Tartary to the mouth of the Amour, and thence homeward by the Pacific and California, unless some change of route shall promise greater interest and profit to our readers, for whom alone he will write regularly throughout his adventurous journey, which is likely to require two years for its completion. Our reports of the most interesting Lectures, Public Meetings, &c., will be full and reliable, and our Foreign and Domestic News made up with a careful regard to the condensation into our ample columns of the greatest amount of intelligence that is consistent with the use of type of generous size. In short, if we fail to make THE TRIBUNE worth its cost, it shall not be for want of expenditure or effort.

If it be deemed desirable by Republicans that THE TRIBUNE should be circulated in their several localities, we urge them to see that Clubs be made up and forwarded in due season. The Post-masters are semi-officially admonished not to aid our circulation, but to urge instead that of journals deemed "sound" and "National" by the compatriots of Atchison and Stringfellow. We ask live Republicans everywhere to take care that these efforts be not effectual to quench the light of Freedom in the murky mists of Slavery.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE, per annum $6 00

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy, per annum	$3 00
Two copies, per annum	5 00
Five copies, per annum	11 25
Ten copies to one address	20 00

We send The Semi-weekly Tribune to Clergymen at $2 per year.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy, per annum	$ 2 00
Three copies, per annum	5 00
Five copies, per annum	8 00
Ten copies, per annum	12 00

Twenty copies, to one address, and any larger number, at the rate of $1 per annum $20 00

Twenty copies, to address of each subscriber, and any larger number, at the rate of $1 20 each $24.

The United States Postage must be prepaid, 26 cts. on Weekly, 52 cts. on Semi-Weekly, and $1 56 on the Daily Tribune.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy.

We continue to send the Weekly Tribune to clergymen at $1 per year.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

Money may be remitted for subscriptions in letters at our risk; but the Postmaster at the place where the letter is mailed should be made acquainted with its contents, and keep a description of the bills. When drafts can be obtained, they are much safer than to send bills.

Bills of any specie-paying bank in the United States or Canada received at par for subscriptions.

We have no travelling agents. Any one wishing to receive THE TRIBUNE need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclose the money, write the name of the subscriber, with his Post-Office, County and State, and direct the letter to

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Office, New York.

33.3m

J. & J. BOOTH.

1857. SPRING GOODS! 1857.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just received per RAILWAY, A CHOICE

ASSORTMENT OF NEWLY IMPORTED SPRING GOODS,

suitable for the *MERCHANT TAILORING* Department of their Trade, which they are now prepared to **Make up to Order**, or to *SELL in the CLOTH*, as may be required. Those who wish to purchase Cloths in the *Material or Garment*, will find an *extensive assortment to select from.* They have also on hand a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

consisting of *Business and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests*, in great variety of material, *suitable for the Spring Trade.*

TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

Who require to keep READY-MADE CLOTHING, they can offer an *advantage*, as their *stock is larger than heretofore*, and *adapted in sizes and material to suit this Market.* ☞ A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade. ☜

☞ They have also on hand a great variety of *Hats, Caps, Shirt Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Neckties, Umbrellas, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Carpet Bags, &c.*

J. & J. BOOTH.

Belleville, Front Street, next door to Messrs. Holton & Co.

March 16th, 1857. (30)

EXPRESS DAILY LINE.

PICTON, BELLEVILLE, &c.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

1857. 1857.

"BAY OF QUINTE."

F. A. CARRELL, MASTER.

LEAVES (Sundays excepted,) Belleville for Kingston, Picton, and intermediate ports, every Morning at SEVEN o'clock, Grand Trunk Railroad time.

RETURNING,

Leaves Kingston every Afternoon at half-past THREE o'clock.

Connects at Kingston with the Grand Trunk East and West Express Trains; the Rome and Watertown Railroad; the Lake and River Royal Mail Line; and the American, Cape Vincent and Rideau Steamers.

☞ Cabs and Omnibusses in waiting to convey Passengers to and from the Cars, Steamboats and Hotels.

The Bay of Quinte, generally known as the Garden of Canada, ranks in scenery amongst the most beautiful in America, and is a favorite resort of the tourist and invalid.

The above swift and elegant Steamer has been built expressly for the route after which she has been named.

Passengers from Belleville, should they so desire, will be permitted to sleep on board prior to the morning of departure.

☞ Berths and State Rooms Free.

Kingston, May 1st, 1857. 39

Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.

THROUGH FREIGHT & PASSAGE BOAT.

THE STEAMER

1857. 1857.

"ST. HELEN,"

C. B. CRYSLER, MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular Weekly Trips from the Head of the Bay and Belleville to Montreal, as follows, namely:—

—DOWNWARD—

WILL LEAVE

Trenton every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Belleville " do at 12 " noon.
Kingston " do at 9 " P. M.

for Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal on Tuesday evening.

—UPWARD—

WILL LEAVE

Montreal every Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Kingston every Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.

for Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate Ports, arriving at Trenton on Saturday evening.

The ST. HELEN has an Upper Cabin, and excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Pretty, Belleville; J. A. Glassford, Montreal; or the Captain on board.

Kingston, April, 1857. 38

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, } To Wit. }

JAMES BLACKLOCK, C. C.
vs.
JOHN VANNORNAN and CHRISTOPHER C. LAFONTAINE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause, I have seized and taken the following Lands and tenements of the Defendant, Christopher C. LaFontaine, which I will offer for sale under a Writ of Venditione Exponas, on SATURDAY THE 18th day of JULY, 1857, at my Office in Belleville, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz: Being composed of a part of Lot number six, in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow,—commencing on the road now travelled to the second concession of Thurlow, on the north-west corner of the Lot sold to James Nosworthy, then north-westerly along said road to the side-line between Lots numbers five and six; then along said side line two chains ten links, more or less, then north eighty-eight degrees west, until it be intersected by a line produced from the south-west side-line of James Nosworthy's Lot, reserving the right to open a street across said Lot.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
Belleville, 7th April, 1857. } 34

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } TO WIT. }

Q. B.

JAMES J. FARLEY, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOSEPH CANNIFF, JOHN CANNIFF the younger, JOSEPH BININGER, Defendants.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause to me directed, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the fourth day of July 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, viz.—All the right, title, and equity of redemption and interest of the Defendants, or either of them, of, in, and to Village Lot number fifty-nine, on the East side of Centre street, according to a Plan made for Joseph Canniff, bearing date December 1853, made by J. W. Nash, D. P. L. S., of part of Lot numbers five and six, in the third concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff C. H.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
March 27th, 1857. } 32

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

County of Hastings, } To Wit. }

DONALD CAMPBELL, Plaintiff, } B. R.
vs.
CHARLOTTE POTTS, Defendant. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in the above cause to me directed, I have seized and taken the following land and tenements, which I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the fifteenth day of August 1857, at 12 o'clock noon, viz:—The North half of Lot number 24, in the Ninth concession of Sidney and County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres, patented Robert Potts May 22nd, 1854.

Also, Village Lot containing three-tenths of an acre, being composed of a part of the South-East corner of Lot Number 13, in the first concession of the Township of Rawdon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff C. H.*
per D. OCKERMAN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
May 7th, 1857. } 38

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot No. 18, in the 7th concession of Madoc, with about fifty acres cleared, under good fence, well watered, and in a state of good cultivation. Title good. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to JAMES EAGLESON, on Lot No. 13 in the 10th concession of Madoc, proprietor.

Madoc, March 27, 1857. 32

NEW TREATMENT.

BUFFALO

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, General Debility, Syphilis, Seminal weakness and the Secret infirmities of Youth and Maturity, by Dr. AMOS & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. Office corner of Main and Quay streets, up stairs.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON

take great pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared to be the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and Strictures of the Urethra, &c., with inviolable secresy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of 30 years' extensive and successful practice in London.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dr. AMOS & SON have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these complaints, from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate, they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and removal, and likewise invariably found that the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost always be traced to one of the following causes:—Ignorance, neglect, or the ill effects of unskilful and improper treatment; therefore Dr. AMOS & SON have succeeded in discovering, in the selection of their remedies, a safe, effectual and cautious course; omitting all combination of remedies which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious applications might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short, the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grievous afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference for their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE!

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

HAS DISCOVERED in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

FROM THE WORST SCROFULA DOWN TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases—both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rheum.

Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have already in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums nor haws about it, suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I knew the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old, and to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy-looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it had been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed, they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it; on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

E. W. Palmer, Wholesale Agent at Kingston, and for sale by Dr. Coleman, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville; C. Haight, Picton; John Edgar, Napanee; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton. 50

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HIDES, delivered at his Shop. S. B. SMITH.

Belleville, Sept'r, 1856. 4



AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, C. G. Levesconte, Belleville; W. Deans, Trenton; R. Baker, Brighton; and by all Druggists everywhere. Tuttle, Moses & Northrup, General Agents for Canada. 10

ALL HAIL!

Something for the Million!

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WE call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color and keep it from falling to extreme old age in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

For sale by R. Holden & Co. 4y

FRESH ARRIVALS!

FOR THE

SPRING OF 1857.

THE Subscriber is just opening out a large stock of

English Paper and Stationery

of superior quality, imported directly from the Old Country by himself, expressly for the Belleville Market, and having had considerable experience in such articles, he can confidently recommend the above as inferior to none ever offered before in Belleville.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

The subscriber has just received a variety of GEO. A. PRINCE & Co.'s, and CARHART & NEEDHAM'S **Celebrated Melodeons!**

These Instruments are pronounced by all who have ever seen them, to be superior in tone and finish, to any other Instrument of the kind manufactured. These Instruments will be SOLD AT THE

Manufacturers' Prices,

with the addition of Freight and Duty, thereby securing to purchasers as good a Melodeon, and at as low a price as if he were purchasing from the manufacturer himself.

☞ A large quantity of SHEET MUSIC constantly on hand.

JAS. HARRISON,
Front Street.

Belleville, 1857. (11)

CONFECTIONERS.—Any quantity of 4 line MOTTOES for sale at this Office.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE blood furnishes the material of every bone, gland, and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

Delicate Females.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

The London *Lancet*, the London *Medical Review*, and the most eminent of the Faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogised the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the World for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Bowel Complaints	Dropsy,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility,	Inflammation,
Colds,	Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Chest Diseases,	Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,
Costiveness,		
Dyspepsia,	Headaches,	
Stone and Gravel,	Secondary Symptoms,	Inward Weakness,
Liver Complaints	Piles,	

** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 224 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 2

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Dr. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

THE MOST VALUABLE

Spring and Summer Medicine in the World!!

TESTIMONY.

The following Letter shows in a remarkable manner what the FOREST WINE and PILLS are doing in every part of the Country. It was sent to my Agent in St. Thomas, C. W., who transmitted it to me. The writer of it is unknown to me and must be altogether disinterested except for the public good.

SOUTHWOLD, February 23rd, 1856.

MR. PARISH, ST. THOMAS.—As you are Agent for Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills, I feel it my duty to address you a few lines. My son Robert aged 20 years, was taken with Typhus Fever and Inflammation of the Lungs in February, 1855. He was then living seventy miles from me. I received a letter, saying, if I wanted to see him alive, I must come immediately. I saddled my horse at once, rode down, and found my son so bad, he could not rise out of bed. I desired to bring him home, but the doctor said it would be death to remove him. After leaving him nine weeks in this wretched condition, I succeeded in bringing him home a mere skeleton. I directly procured the services of the best physician in these parts, who, after sounding him, pronounced his lungs badly diseased. He ordered Cod Liver Oil and Port Wine for my son, who took nine bottles without the least benefit, and during all this time he raised large quantities of noxious matter daily, with occasional spitting of blood. He became so weak that he could neither dress nor undress, and all who saw him, said "it was no use to doctor, as he would not recover." I saw advertized some wonderful remedies for consumption, which I procured, but it failed to do him any good. "Ah," said my neighbors, "it's no use, he can't be cured; he will die in the fall." A friend of mine, however, recommended your Forest Wine and Pills. Without delay I hastened to your store, and procured a bottle of the Forest Wine, and a box of the Forest Pills, and gave him some that night, and to use his own words, he says: "Father, I think this medicine will do me good; I felt it glow so all about my stomach." The next morning he ate more breakfast than he had at any time since first taken ill, and from that time he began to get well very fast. With the Pills and eight bottles of the Wine, he was perfectly cured. He has now been at work for more than a month, and is hearty and well.

Since I have seen the good effects of your Forest Remedies on my son, I have recommended them to different people, and I know of three ladies who have taken them for Nervous Debility, with the happiest results.

I take the liberty of sending you these few lines, hoping you will make the case of my son known, that others afflicted, may know what will cure them.

EDWARD LEECH.

We, the undersigned, know the foregoing statement to be true.

ROBERT LEECH,
ISAAC WALTER,
GEORGE HICKS,
JUDE ALLEN.

The Forest Wine and Pills are Sovereign Remedies for all the following complaints, and it should be understood that it is the medical influence of both Remedies acting together in the blood which exert the wonderful effects in the cure of obstinate diseases. Although the Pills alone are a never-failing Remedy in all such cases as require only purgatives, yet in Chronic diseases both the Wine and Pills are absolutely necessary.

The FOREST WINE and PILLS are warranted to cure the most severe Colds, Coughs, and pains in the Breast, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism and Gout. The Wine and Pills cure the Fever Ague, for which complaint they have acquired a high reputation. Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes and every kind of Humor, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Debility, Night Sweats, and Weakly State of the Constitution. Bilious Disorders, Foul Stomach and Morbid condition of the Bowels, Headaches, Nervous Disorders and General Derangement of the System. Affections of the Bladder, Bronchitis, Bilious Colic, Bowel Complaints, Dropsy, Flatulency, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Bones, Scrofula, and all other complaints which arise from Impure Blood and disordered state of the system.

My Forest Wine is in large square bottles, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Forest Pills Twenty-five Cents per Box.

General Depot, No. 64 Walker Street, N. York.

AGENTS in Belleville—E. Chandler, R. Holden, Druggists; Stirling—G. H. Boulter, Geo. E. Bull; Frankford—Scott Marshall; Madoc—A. F. Wood; Thomasburgh—Jones & Vandervoort; Tweed—G. A. Munro; Shannonville—F. Warwick; Consecon—Wm. B. Whittier; Hillier—Philip Flagler; Wellington—J. Cummings; Demorestville—Jas. Hart; Bloomfield—F. Clark; Ameliasburgh—R. C. H. Cotter; Rednersville—Jas. Redner, and kept by one or more respectable druggists in almost every city and village in the Union and British Colonies. 12